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Gov. Ellis's Inaugural Address.

Fellow Citizens
of the Senate and House of Commons:

The ceremony in which we are about to engage, presents a fitting occasion to render our humble acknowledgments to Almighty God, for the many social and political blessings that we have enjoyed under His Providence.

This day we have assembled as a free people, through our representatives, to witness a succession in the office of Chief Executive Magistrate of the State: a succession which, like those preceding it, being effected by the free action of the popular will, presents to the world a renewed evidence, that, with us, "all political power is vested in and derived from the people only."

Based upon this great principle, our political organization, formed though it was in the most unpropitious hour of a doubtful revolution, has, under divine superintendence, been sustained and preserved, through almost an entire century; securing to our people the blessings of peace, and presenting at stated periods, as prescribed by law, the spectacle we are allowed to look upon to-day. From the inauguration of the government to the present time, one Chief Magistrate after another has quietly departed from office, upon the expiration of his term, and his successor has been duly installed, without disturbance or commotion, and with the ready acquiescence of a united people.

During the same period almost all the nations of the earth, beyond the circle of American States, possessing forms of government similar to our own, have been convulsed by internal violence and discord. In many of them revolution has rapidly succeeded revolution, and war has followed fast in the footsteps of war, devouring with rapacity the blood and substance of their distracted people.

While these obvious truths of history incline our hearts with gratitude towards the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, that He has so controlled the affairs of men as to avert from this people the calamities that have befallen others, they induce a pleasing contemplation of those principles of our government that have been made the instruments, in the hands of Providence, of effecting for us so distinguishing a happiness.

It is this government of the popular will, as ascertained through the medium of the majority, that has secured to us this uninterrupted peace, this unbroken repose, with all their attendant social and domestic blessings. Indeed, it is difficult to perceive how such a government, so long as the people themselves continue virtuous and intelligent, can ever be shaken by internal violence.

Founded in natural reason, the will of the majority commends itself to the judgments of men, and receives a united support, by drawing after it, through a conviction of its justice, the quiet acquiescence of the minority. There is a moral force derived from the well ascertained judgment of a majority of intelligent freemen, before which no resistance of faction can prove dangerous, and over which no cause of rebellion can ever triumph. And it is a case not to be supposed, that an enlightened people would, at any time, resort to the irregular means of force to effect a desired change in government, when the same might be accomplished by peaceful methods entirely at their discretion.

Well assured, then, are we of the solid foundations upon which rests our domestic tranquility: And this peace at home is the most reliable safeguard against those external dangers to which nations are liable, since under its gentle influences prosper most the great material interests of the people which constitute that wealth, in which lies the strength of the State. But the superiority over others of a government of the majority is not alone manifested by our own successful example, or the example of those States associated with us in the American Union. The common consent of mankind furnishes a testimony in behalf of popular government. We occupy at the present time a stand-point in history, from which, looking back upon events that have passed, and around us upon those that are transpiring in the present, we are enabled to measure the triumphant march of democratic principles in every land, and among every people where the lights of civilization have reached, dissolving as they progress those mists that have hung around the minds of men, enchaining, for long ages, the human intellect in the strong bonds of prejudice, and illustrating the beautiful consistency of the Creator's wisdom, who, as He holds men accountable for their actions, has not denied them the capacity for self-government and control.

The just powers of the people are now being widely felt and acknowledged; and it is plain to be seen that the current of governmental reforms, at least in civilized countries, is democratic in its tendencies: and in all States like our own, where the mind has freedom of action, and men are left to follow the convictions of the judgment, these tendencies are more decided and unequivocal in their character.

Believing the democratic to be the true theory of government, I shall ever regard an extension of its teachings amongst us as a public blessing. Convinced of the truth of the principle it involves, I do not fear its universal application; and, following principle would willingly see the popular will brought to bear directly, and without the intervention of agents, upon all questions touching the practical operations of our government, where the same may not be rendered impossible by the interposition of merely physical causes.

Entertaining these sentiments, I can, with entire satisfaction, congratulate you upon a recent advance made in popular government in our own State. At the late elections the people were, for the first time, permitted to exercise the privilege of free and universal suffrage; and certainly the result furnishes no circumstance calculated to create apprehensions for the welfare of our political institutions.

In appearing before you to-day, gentlemen, to assume the responsibilities of the high station to which I have been called, I must be indulged in an expression of my profound gratitude towards my fellow-citizens for the signal mark of their confidence in selecting me to fill the first office in their gift—a compliment rendered the more flattering because of the circumstance of their intimate personal acquaintance with me, acquired through years of public service on my part, in an important office, the duties of which brought me in almost daily association with them. Distrustful of my own capacity to discharge to their satisfaction the heavy duties appertaining to this position, I shall nevertheless, endeavor to make some return for their generous confidence, by maintaining the public honor and advancing the public welfare, as far as my ability will admit. And I will feel strengthened and encouraged in the discharge of duty, by a perfect assurance, derived from an intimate acquaintance with the people of North Carolina, that honesty of purpose and rectitude of intention in a public officer are more prized by them than exalted talents, and are the surest passports to their confidence and esteem. I come, gentlemen, to the discharge of these high duties at a most interesting period of our history.

In the extraordinary social progress that characterizes the age, North Carolina has borne her part, in a manner gratifying to her citizens, who ever take pleasure in her moral and physical advancement.

A well directed system of public education, established by law, furnishes primary schools in all parts of our territory; so that, at this day, every child of the State has the means of education placed within its reach. Through the benevolent enterprise of individuals, schools and colleges for instruction in the higher branches of learning have been established in almost every county. The unfortunate and the afflicted, too, have been cared for; and the Institution for the deaf and dumb, and the blind, and the Asylum for the insane, will prove enduring monuments of the Christian charity and virtuous wisdom of your predecessors.

Our educational system is but an index to the state of religion and morals among our people. We may, without self-exaltation, turn our thankful hearts towards the Supreme Being that their growth has so signally prospered in our midst. We are now in the full enjoyment of the rich fruit of that free and universal religious toleration which forms a distinguishing feature of our government; and, instead of the jarring of conflicting sects, we have the harmonious action of all denominations of Christians, in teaching the great truths of practical religion, and introducing that moral training among the people, which is an essential preparation to their exercising properly the functions of self-government.

The material progress of the State has been fully in unison with our intellectual and moral improvement. North Carolina has now within her limits a line of two thousand miles of safe inland navigation, adapted to the uses of either steam or sailing vessels, which with six hundred miles of railway, in actual operation, affords convenient market facilities to three-fourths of her population, spread over two-thirds of her territory. Other public enterprises, embracing in their design the entire State, are now in successful progress. And after all the expenditures from the public treasury, necessary to the accomplishment of those objects, it is a fact, as gratifying as it is true, that there exists amongst us, to-day, more individual and public wealth than at any former period.

Upon all whom the people have entrusted with power devolves the responsibility of fostering and protecting these, the most vital interests of the State. Happily for the public welfare upon yourselves, with whom is all legislative power, this burthen principally rests—nowhere can the great interests of the State be so safely reposed as with the representatives of the people.

Whenever Executive action may be proper in connection with these or any of the varied interests of the State, it shall be directed with an object single to the public good, and according to those principles already announced by me to the people upon various occasions.

I indulge an entire confidence that any efforts of mine to add to the efficiency and increase the usefulness of our system of public education will be sustained by the cordial and unanimous approval of our people; so deeply are they impressed with the benefits we derive from it. Upon this subject there is but one wish, and one desire.

Upon the subject of internal improvements there exists some diversity of public sentiment; which fact is well calculated to give rise to the expectation that I will make known, upon this occasion, the views that I entertain, relative to a further prosecution of our public works. It is upon questions where the people are divided in opinion above all others, that they have reason to expect an unreserved avowal of the sentiments entertained by the public servants. I shall endeavor to acquit myself of this duty with a directness and explicitness becoming this solemn occasion, and the important question under consideration.

The views which I recently expressed relative to these enterprises, upon frequent occasions to the public, were such as had been maturely considered after due reflection upon the wants of the State, and our ability to construct such works as are indispensable to a development of our natural resources; and after a careful review of them, I have no reason now to offer for their modification.

Much as has been done towards the physical development of the State, some of our chief sources of wealth have not yet been reached. It may admit of doubt whether the iron interest for example, capable as it certainly is of expansion, is in a more flourishing condition now than when the foundries of Lincoln forged cannon ball that were employed in the battles of the revolution; while our measures of mineral coal, a leading article in the world's commerce, have only been sufficiently explored to manifest our neglected riches. An agricultural region, too, of undoubted capabilities, and embracing, perhaps, a fourth part of our territory, has thus far made but limited progress, because of its exclusion from the markets of the world.

Due reflection upon facts like these, can eave but little doubt of the policy which our true interests dictate. A great work has been more than half accomplished—a vast enterprise, wisely projected with a view to a system of our own, has, after years of toil and the expenditure of several millions of money, been forwarded well nigh to completion; and the citizens of this generation are called upon to perform their share of this labor, in which is centered the most cherished hopes of the State, and for which we will have our chief claim upon millions that will come after us, for their gratitude and thanks.

The stern requirements of a progressive civilization impel us to prosecute steadily enterprises like these, which are but such as have been accomplished by other enlightened States, and at this day are regarded as essential to the social advancement of a people. Standing, as we do, full in the noon-day sun of the civilization of the nineteenth century, we cannot, consistently with the dignity of our own high position, abandon works such as have received the approval of intelligent men in all countries, and which stand forth as the self-evident agents in effecting the most wonderful progress in the moral, social, and political condition of nations that, at any time, marks the history of the world.

And yet, I would not counsel an incautious expenditure of the public money, by embarking in new enterprises "not urgently called for" by the necessities of the public. Indeed, upon the practice of a rigid economy in all appropriations for public purposes, more than upon any one circumstance, depends the successful prosecution of works already commenced.

A careful consideration of the subject, confirms me in the belief that, by the observance of a prudent economy, our public works may be gradually prosecuted to completion, without either embarassing the public treasury or materially increasing the burdens of taxation.

A more detailed treatment of this subject would be incompatible with the general remarks which I propose to employ upon this occasion. Specific recommendations will be reserved for a more appropriate time.

Upon a subject enlisting the hopes of so many thousands of our people, and in which is involved the material progress of the State, may not the expectation be entertained that a conciliatory policy will be adopted, which will command the approbation of our citizens generally? There is a peculiar propriety in harmonizing the opinions of the public upon this question, since our system of improvements is designed to obliterate sectional distinctions, and produce a unity of interest and feeling among the people. A compromise policy, upon a fixed and medium ground, would infuse vigor into the prosecution of these enterprises, by the confidence which its moderation and permanency would inspire; removing them at once from the arena of party politics, and placing them above mere sectional jealousies and the machinations of political factions.

In commending a punctilious observance of all the public engagements, I know I but utter a sentiment that animates every bosom within the wide domain of our State. A violation of faith, under any circumstances, is among the most melancholy instances of human infirmity; and in the case of a State, where the public honor has been accepted as a bond, it becomes a crime without mitigation.

First among the rich inheritances for which we are indebted to a virtuous ancestry, are those just and honorable sentiments planted deeply in the minds and hearts of our people, which hold in abhorrence the very idea of a breach of the public faith.

That this inheritance may pass unimpaired to posterity, I am convinced will ever be an object of solicitude with the Legislature. Representing, as you do, the sentiments of the people upon this subject, is a sure guaranty that ample provision will be made to meet with promptness and regularity the interest accuring upon the debt of the State; and that the sinking fund, created for the liquidation of the principal upon maturity, will be carefully protected and cherished.

It is perhaps proper that I should make some reference, upon this occasion, to the condition of our State as a member of the Federal Union; and to the relations she sustains towards her associates in the Confederacy.

It is a fact, much to be deplored, that the same tranquility and repose which have so constantly attended our domestic concerns, and under which our varied interests have strengthened and grown, have not so uniformly characterized our association among the States of the Union. Aggressions upon our political rights and private interests, in common with those of the other Southern States, by a class of our fellow-citizens residing in the northern porion of the Confederacy, have given rise to complaints that are well known to all, and engendered animosities destructive of that mutual friendship, which should ever characterize so intimate a relation. Indeed, so determined and persistent have been these aggressions, that the extreme remedy of a disruption of the Union has become to be frequently suggested and familiarly discussed.

Grievous as are these causes of discontent, we are not prepared for the acknowledgment that we cannot enjoy all of our constitutional rights in the Union. Should that day unfortunately come, but little doubt need be entertained that our people will act as best comports with their interests and honor, and with the sacred memories of the past, to whatever result it may lead.

In the meantime, our bearing in the Confederacy should be in accordance with the consistent and dignified character of the State, and such as becomes a just and Christain people—cultivating amicable relations with our associate States, and reciprocating offices of kind and neighborly friendship, at the same time that we manifest a jealous regard for our own political rights, forbearing towards those with whom we are associated in the most elevated pursuits that can engage the attention of men, yet firm in the maintenance of that equality without which any association would be a living badge of shame; tolerant in others of those differences of opinion which result from education, association, climate, soil, and the many causes which tend to influence character in its formation, yet yielding nothing of the convictions of our own judgment; abstaining from hasty and intemperate threats as inconsistent with the dignity of a sovereign State, yet not slow to protest, firmly and deliberately, against impending injuries; always deliberating considerately and discreetly, resolving with decision, and executing those resolves with certainty, boldness, vigor and courage. Such a course will, at least, gain us the high reward of our own self-respect, and may tend to induce a returning sense of justice on the part of such as are disposed to infringe our rights; failing in which, however, it will fortify us before men-in whatever position we may think proper to occupy in the events that may follow.

It would subserve no useful purpose to make more particular reference at this time to the unhappy dissensions that exist between the two classes of slaveholding and non-slaveholding States; or to speculate upon the disastrous consequences to which they may lead. At no time an agreeable service, I would especially refrain from obtruding them upon your reflections, this day. We enter, to-day, upon a new year in our brilliant career of self-government, and Americans, everywhere, may well devote it to felicitating each other upon the many happy circumstances that surround our condition.

And, out of sacred memories of past sufferings and toils in a common cause, a contemplation of present splendid power and grandeur as a nation, and expectations of the triumphs that yet await this great republic—sentiments that must fill the minds and breasts of all Americans on this national festive day—there naturally arise hopeful anticipations of the permanence and durability of our political system.

The patriotic emotions which this day excites are calculated to bring to mind another, memorable in the history of the country; a day now fifty-seven years past, when Mr. Jefferson, upon a great occasion, stood before his assembled countrymen, and declared with solemn emphasis: "I believe this the strongest government on earth." His prophetic wisdom, which has so often proved a beacon light to the people of this country, guiding them in times of imminent peril to a secure haven, is well calculated to inspire us with encouragement and hope in our present embarrassment.

There is a strong common sense among the American people which is not quick to desert them, and which triumphs over obstacles and solves intricate political questions that perplex the mere theorist in governmental science. Upon this good sense, under Heaven, may we not securely rely for the preservation of our present happy political organization, dispensing to a remote posterity the same blessings we have enjoyed under it, and fulfilling that high destiny among men which Heaven has ordained it?

I will now, gentlemen, in obedience to the constitution, subscribe in your presence the oaths of office, relying upon an Infinite Power for wisdom and strength, to enable me to discharge properly the solemn obligations they impose; and, for a benignant judgment of my official action, trusting to the indulgence of a generous people.

At the conclusion of his address, Gov. Ellis was greeted with the warmest applause.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, JANUARY 6, 1859.

☞ See Fourth Page.

GOV. ELLIS'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.—We copy this interesting document from the Standard. It will of course be generally read, and we think in the main generally admired. We have no room to do more than call attention to it.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION.—On Monday last, Maj. Archibald McLean was re-elected Mayor of this town, by an almost unanimous vote; and Messrs. James Sundy, M. McKinnon, E. L. Pemberton, Geo. W. Williams, A. A. McKethan, Wm. McLaurin, and Wm. Warden, Commissioners.

THE FRESH IN CAPE FEAR.—Captain Elder, of the Fanny, reports a quantity of lock or dam timber in the river below Whitehall, supposed to have come from Jones's Lock.

IN GREAT WRATH—the Wilmington Journal. It really is not pleasant to see a North Carolina paper—a paper published in "the city" too, make so silly an exhibition of itself as Tuesday's Journal does. However unwelcome it may be, we cannot under the circumstances withhold a bit of wholesome advice. We have an abiding confidence that the Journal will be in better humor with itself, with us, and with the rest of mankind, after correcting, even at this late day, its outrageous misstatements of certain occurrences in Fayetteville, made editorially a few months since. We were compelled to expose those misstatements by publishing another editorial from the Journal directly contradicting in every particular its statements last made. The Journal had not the manliness to admit and correct its errors, but has been snapping and snarling at the Observer ever since. This sort of thing seems to please the Journal. If so, let it go ahead. But really it will do better to take our advice and get straight again.

A few words as to this last effusion of the Journal's wrath. Referring to Capt. Wilkes's Report it says that the Observer got "a franked document from the post office, and publishing no paper on Monday, it kept it, dog-in-the-manger fashion, until Thursday." The insinuation and the assertion are alike untrue, manufactured by the Journal for a very apparent purpose. Capt. Wilkes's Report was *not* in Fayetteville on Monday. It was then straying about in the mails somewhere between Washington City and Fayetteville. When it did reach Fayetteville, it was *not* kept until Thursday. Our office was in *pi*, the old type out of case and the new being put in case: our working force was materially lessened by sickness: our own hands were full of type, to say nothing of other business: yet the manuscript was at once put in hand, set up, proof read and corrected, and copies sent to Raleigh, where they arrived before the Observer of Thursday was printed. The main object *here* in procuring the synopsis of Wilkes's Report was to lay it before the Legislature—(we had no doubts *here* to be solved by it.) That object we accomplished by promptly sending it to Raleigh. And before the Journal charged us with pursuing a dog-in-the-manger policy, it had seen the Standard's acknowledgment of our courtesy in sending it a copy in advance of our own publication. So that the Journal has made this dogish charge against us with full knowledge of its untruth. The Standard has entitled itself to such a courtesy at our hands; as most of our exchanges have, had the occasion called for its despatch to other places beside Raleigh. Has the Journal? We did not then, nor do we now see, that any useful object would have been accomplished by sending a copy to the Journal, whose circulation and influence among the members of the Legislature must be very small; and we don't suppose it was a matter of much consequence to people in Wilmington whether they read the Report on Thursday or Friday, or that they think it was. The trouble is that the Journal is in an ill-humor towards the Observer.

The Journal attempts to create the impression that a paragraph in the last Observer was intended to damage Gov. Winslow by making him enemies. Now it seems to us that any man with either a clear head or a sound heart must have seen that our object was a kind one to him, being to remove the unjust prejudice the Journal was striving to create. We could not well foment "ill-feeling" between Gov. Winslow and the Journal. Of the feelings of the former we know nothing; but the public opinion is greatly at fault if the Journal, with all its professions, has any love for the Governor.

As we write, the Raleigh mail explodes another item of the Journal's manufacture. The bill to aid the Western Railroad has passed the Senate 25 to 14, is the pleasant announcement in our letters. So our "friendship" has not proved "fatal." Perhaps the wish was father to the Journal's thought. So thinking, we leave it to the mortification of defeat and spare it. We are in too good humored a mood to bother ourselves further with such a cross-grained, grumbling subject.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Condensed from Tuesday's Standard.

On Monday, about 30 Senators were in their seats.

The engrossed bill to provide for special terms of the courts of pleas and quarter sessions of Cumberland and Duplin counties passed and was ordered to be enrolled.

The bill to amend the charter of the Atlantic and North Carolina, and Western North Carolina railroads, so as to give to the individual stockholders a majority on the boards of directors, the special order, was then taken up, and a long debate ensued. Messrs. Douthitt, Gorrell, Leach, and Worth, urged in favor of the bill the languishing condition of these works under the present State management. Such was the case every where, with Banks, Railroads, &c., when left to the management of Directors appointed by the State, with little or no interest in their success. No efficient management could be secured till it was combined with individual interest. It was stated as a significant fact, showing the confidence that business men have in the capacity of the N. C. Road to pay, that Mr. Worth had in his possession and intended to lay before the Senate an offer by responsible men, with ample security, to rent the road and pay semi-annually for its use $125,000 per annum. Mr. Worth's desire was to protect the State. He took a glance at the condition of our State works and thought a remedy was needed. He took a view of the operations of the N. C. Road, in respect to the aid granted by the State. In 1855, he said, it was represented that a million of dollars would complete the work and equip the road. In 1856, $350,000 was asked for, and this would pay all her debts. In 1857, profit had been realized but the interest could not be paid. So, too, in 1858, and no interest on the million of dollars. In fact, it appeared the managers did not know what they owed. But they ought to know.

Messrs. Thomas, Bledsoe, Steele and Edney opposed the bill. They did not think it likely that the State's interest would be more effectually protected after parting with the controlling power. Mr. Steele repudiated the idea that Directors would look more to the interests of the road by reason of ownership. That would not make men honest any more than the fact of owning one hundred shares of stock was a guarantee for a man's common sense. He believed the State's directors would act as prudently as any other persons. But all knew the power of the president of these corporations—that his opinion was the controlling power of these boards of directors—and from this he deduced the conclusion that the fact of the State being the holder of a "controlling power" was not the cause of failure to the management. This was the matter that should be looked into, and he called upon the committee on this work to sift the management, to report their labors and let the responsibility rest where it belongs. He scouted the idea of the justness of the holders of one million of stock controlling all the affairs at the expense of the holders of three millions.

The Senate adjourned without concluding the debate.

In the Commons, on Monday, Mr. Norwood introduced a bill to incorporate the University Railroad Company to build a road from Chapel Hill to the N. C. Railroad.

The bill for the relief of Emily Hooper, of Liberia, passed its 3d reading. Mr. Norwood stated that Emily was the daughter of a man who held a station of consequence in the republic of Liberia. He came to this State, purchased her freedom and carried her to Liberia. She is most anxious to return to the service of her former mistress at Chapel Hill. If she returned without the passage of this bill, she became the property of the State. Mr. Kerr considered this case as giving a high testimony in favor of the institution of slavery in this State, when a woman, after experiencing the benefits of liberty, begs permission to return as the slave of her former mistress. The only objection urged, was a doubt of its constitutionality, but this was overruled.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 4, 1859.

Three cheers for old Fayetteville!

The Rail Road Bill *has passed* its 2d reading in the Senate by a vote of 25 to 14.

Five Senators absent who would have *voted for it*: they will be here in the morning. So it is *safe* in the Senate. A motion was made to suspend the rules and put the bill on its 3d reading; but objection being made by Battle of Nash, Mr. Houston withdrew this motion, thinking it might prejudice the bill to press it *too hard*.

FROM OUR REPORTER.

RALEIGH, Jan. 4, 1859.

To-day has been a bright one for Fayetteville. The bill to aid your Coal Field Road passed the Senate yeas 25, nays 14. I send you the vote:

Ayes.—Ashe, Bledsoe, Davidson, Davis, Edney, Flanner, Gilmore, Gorrell, Guyther, Houston, Leach, McDonald, McDowell, McKoy, Miller, Mills, Pitchford, Ramsay, Reinhardt, Speight, Steele, Straughn, Thomas, Walkup, Worth.—25.

Noes.—Battle, Blount, Brown, Cowper, Cuningham, Dillard, Douthitt, Humphrey, Lane, Lankford, Martin, Taylor, Turner, Whitaker.—14.

No other proceedings of much interest in the Senate. A long debate occurred upon the unfinished business of yesterday—it being a bill to give stockholders a majority in the Board of Directors of the N. Carolina Railroad and branches. It was indefinitely postponed.

In the House, no business of any importance was done. Mr. Ransom introduced a bill to incorporate the Bank of North Carolina,—meant to take the place of the State Bank. Mr. Chambers introduced a bill to allow the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plank Road to make a public ferry across Pee Dee.

Mr. Caldwell's State Improvement and Relief Bank was reported favorably from the Committee on Corporations, and was made the special order for some day next week.

A number of bills were hurried through their 3d reading, the only ones among them of interest to your section: A bill to incorporate Carthage Lodge A. Y. M. A bill to incorporate Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company. They were all private bills of no general interest.

A curious and not unfrequent species of legislation occurred in the House to-day. A member thinking enough has been done for one day moves an adjournment; another, perhaps desiring to appear a very diligent worker, calls for the Ayes and Noes. The roll is called and half who vote "No" do so and then take their hats and leave. The record shows attention to business but the member's seat is unoccupied.

Latest—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Jan. 5, 1859.

In the Senate to-day, most of the time was occupied in discussing the bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford road, upon which nothing final was done. The bill was so amended as to make it of no effect if passed. If I understand it aright, the Treasurer is not to issue a single bond until the Company have means to meet their payment. The bill was postponed to Monday next, and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Leach gave notice that on to-morrow he should introduce a bill to divide North Carolina, giving half to Virginia and half to South Carolina.

In the House a large number of private bills were passed their 2d reading. The only bill which created any interest was one to establish the county of Lillington. After some discussion it passed by Yeas 60, Nays 48.

All the resolutions concerning evening sessions were rejected, but a new set were soon put in their place.

Mr. Sparrow introduced a bill concerning limited partnership, which is deemed of some importance.

A bill to abolish the freehold qualification for Jurors was rejected. A bill to incorporate the town of High Point passed its 2d reading. Also, a bill to incorporate Jonesville Male and Female Academy. Also, a bill to establish the North Carolina Military Institute. And a bill to incorporate the Oak City Savings Bank.

CHANGE OF NAME.—The Postmaster General has changed the name of the Post Office heretofore called "Neill's Creek," in Harnett county, to "Winslow," and appointed Cornelius H. Cofield, Esq., Postmaster. It is on the route from Fayetteville to Barclayville.

N. C. STOCKS.—There was a sale of North Carolina 6 per cents. in New York on the last day of the year at 100¼. The half year's interest was payable on the next day, so that the actual price paid was 97¼.

COUNT US OUT.—When it was stated recently that there had been a consultation in Washington of prominent gentlemen from 13 States, with a view to the organization of a National Opposition party, we thought the signs were a little suspicious, and concluded to await further developments. Time has strengthened our suspicions that the effort was to form a party based upon the Republican party of the North. We beg to be counted out of any such party. As the Boston Courier says, "Any attempt on the part of the conservative Whigs to infuse a national element into the Republican party would prove futile. The proper course for the conservative men to pursue, is to organize a third party under the lead of men who can command the confidence and respect of Southern as well as Northern voters."

CITY MORTALITY.—We learn from an interesting article in the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, that "in 1840, the ratio of deaths to the population was 1 to every 39; in 1845, 1 to 37; in 1850, 1 to 33; and finally, during the past five or six years, the death rate has come up to the astounding ratio of 1 to 27. In 1854, with a slight epidemic, it was even 1 to 22." And whilst the mortality has been increasing at so great a rate in New York, it has been *decreasing* in the great city of London, till in the last year the deaths were only 1 to every 42 inhabitants, only a little more than half as many deaths in proportion to the population as in New York. And while the proportion of deaths in New York is far greater than in the country in the United States, the proportion in London is actually less than in the rest of England. The deaths in London were 3,763 annually, but, under the judicious influence of the "Sanitary Committee" it has averaged but 2,904 for the last nine years. The last year it was 2,618, about 9 per cent. below the average of the 9 years.

We think it cannot be questioned that there is a greater recklessness of human life in this country than elsewhere in the world; and of this country New York is the worst part in that as in some other respects.

The deaths in Philadelphia are 1 in 47; Boston 1 in 42; Providence 1 in 50; Charleston 1 in 52; London 1 in 42; Paris 1 in 36; New York 1 in 27.

In our town of Fayetteville during the last year the deaths were only about 1 in 100 of the population. We have no cellar population, no starving children, no cholera, and no consumption.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Fayetteville was organized last evening. The following are the officers for the ensuing year:

W. K. Blake, President.
B. Fuller, Vice President.
R. P. Buxton, "
W. N. Tillinghast, Secretary.
J. B. Ferguson, Treasurer.
T. A. E. Evans, Librarian.

Regular meeting, the third Tuesday evening of every month. We have about 30 members.

N. C. Presbyterian.

WASHINGTON, Jan'y 4, 1859.

Congressional.—The Senate took possession of their new Hall to-day. Appropriate ceremonies followed. Vice-President Breckenridge made a splendid oratorical effort. The subject was followed up by Mr. Critteaden of Ky.

The new Hall is greatly admired for its lightness, airiness, chasteness, and good acoustic qualities.

WRECK OF THE FILLIBUSTER SCHR. SUSAN!

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2.

A correspondent writing from Balize, Honduras, under date of December 29th, says the Schooner *Susan*, which escaped from Mobile sometime since, with a large number of Filibusters, destined for Nicaragua, was wrecked on the morning of Thursday, December 16, on Glover's Coral Reef, about 60 miles from Balize. The passengers were all saved, but the unfortunate *Susan* is a total loss.

An American captain at Honduras, circulated prejudicial reports concerning the *Susan's* passengers, but Governor Seymour, with a kindness characteristic of the true English gentleman, chose to regard the Filibusters as shipwrecked citizens of a friendly nation, and offered them every assistance in his power. The passengers will return to Mobile.

MARRIED,

In Richmond county, at the residence of the bride's father, on the 1st inst., by Tristram Bostick, Esq., Mr. THOS. R. CAPEL to Miss MARY, daughter of Solomon Bostick.

THE OLD U. S. SENATE CHAMBER.

On Tuesday last the Senate took possession of its new Chamber, in the North Wing of the Capitol Extension. Before leaving the old one, Mr. Crittenden spoke as follows:—

Mr. CRITTENDEN. I move you, Mr. President and Senators, that we proceed at once to the consideration of this report, and that it be adopted. That is the purpose for which I rise. Before, however, submitting that motion to the vote of the Senate, I hope that I may be indulged in a few words of parting from this Chamber. This s to be the last day of our session here; and this place, which has known us so long, is to know us no more forever as a Senate. The parting seems to me, sir, to be somewhat of a soleman one, and full of eventful recollections. I wish, however, only to say a few words.

Many associations, pleasant and proud, bind us and our hearts to this place. We cannot but feel their influence, especially I, Mr. President, whose lot it has been to serve in this body more years than any other member now present. That we should all be attached to it, that my longer association should attach me to it, is most natural. Mr. President, we cannot quit this Chamber without some feeling of sacred sadness. This Chamber has been the scene of great events. Here questions of American constitutions and laws have been debated; questions of peace and war have been debated and decided; questions of empire have occupied the attention of this assemblage in times past; this was the grand theatre upon which these things have been enacted. They give a sort of consecrated character to this Hall.

Sir, great men have been the actors here. The illustrious dead, that have distinguished this body in times past, naturally rise to our view on such an occasion. I speak only of what I have seen, and but partially of that, when I say that here, within these walls, I have seen men whose fame is not surpassed, and whose power and ability and patriotism are not surpassed, by anything of Grecian or of Roman name. I have seen Clay and Webster, and Calhoun and Benton, and Leigh and Wright, and Clayton, (last though not least,) mingling together in this body at one time, and uniting their counsels for the benefit of their country. They seem to our imagination and sensibilities, on such an occasion as this, to have left their impress on these very walls; and this majestic dome seems almost yet to echo with the voice of their eloquence. This Hall seems to be a local habitation for their names. This Hall is full of the pure odor of their justly-earned fame. There are others besides those I have named, of whom I will not speak, because they have not yet closed their career—not yet ended their services to the country; and they will receive their reward hereafter. There are a host of others that I might mention—that deserve to be mentioned—but it would take too long. Their names are in no danger of being forgotten, nor their services unthought of or unhonored.

Sir, we leave behind us, in going from this Hall, these associations, these proud imaginations so well calculated to prompt to a generous emulation of their services, to their country; but we will carry along with us, to the new Chamber to which we are to go, the spirit and the memory of all these things: we will carry with us all the inspiration which our illustrious predecessors are calculated to give; and wherever we sit we shall be the Senate of the United States of America—a great, a powerful, a conservative body in the government of this country, and a body that will maintain, as I trust and believe, under all circumstances and in all times to come, the honor, the right, and the glory of this country. Because we leave this Chamber, we shall not leave behind us any sentiment of patriotism, any devotion to the country which the illustrious exemplars that have gone before us have set to us. These, like our household gods, will be carried with us; and we, the representatives of the States of this mighty Union, will be found always equal, I trust, to the exigencies of any time that may come upon our country. No matter under what sky we may sit; no matter what dome may cover us; the great patriotic spirit of the Senate of the United States will be there; and I have an abiding confidence that it will never fail in the performance of its duty, sit where it may, even though it were in a desert.

But it is yet, sir, not possible to leave this Hall without casting behind us many longing and lingering looks. It has been the scene of the past; the new Chamber is to be the scene of the future; and that future, I hope, will not be dishonored by any comparison to be made with the past. It too, will have its illustrations of great public services rendered by great men and great patriots; and this body, the great preservative element of the Government, will discharge all its duties, taking care to preserve the Union of the States which they represent—the source of all their honors, the source of trust which they sit here to execute, the source as it has been and as it will be of their country's greatness, happiness, and prosperity in times to come, as it has been in the time that is past.

Vice President Breckinridge followed with a long account of the different places of meeting of Congress, and closed with the following eloquent remarks:—

The Senate is assembled for the last time in this Chamber. Henceforth it will be converted to other uses; yet it must remain forever connected with great events, and sacred to the memories of the departed orators and statesmen who here engaged in high debates, and shaped the policy of their country. Hereafter the American and the stranger, as they wander through the Capitol, will turn with instinctive reverence to view the spot on which so many and great materials have accumulated for history. They will recall the images of the great and the good, whose renown is the common property of the Union; and chiefly, perhaps, they will linger around the seats once occupied by the mighty three, whose names and fame associated in life, death has not been able to sever; illustrious men, who in their generation sometimes divided, sometimes led and sometimes resisted public opinion—for they were of that higher class of statesmen who seek the right and follow their convictions.

There sat Calhoun, *the* Senator, inflexible, austere, oppressed, but not overwhelmed by his deep sense of the importance of his public function; seeking the truth, then fearlessly following it—a man whose unsparing intellect compelled all his emotions to harmonize with the deductions of his vigorous logic, and whose noble countenance habitually wore the expression of one engaged in the performance of high public duties.

This was Webster's seat. He, too, was even such a Senator. Conscious of his own vast powers, he reposed with confidence on himself; and scorning the contrivances of smaller men, he stood among his peers all the greater for the simple dignity of his senatorial demeanor. Type of his northern home, he rises before the imagination, in the grand and granite outline of his form and intellect, like a great New England rock, repelling a New England wave. As a writer, his productions will be cherished by statesmen and scholars while the English tongue is spoken. As a senatorial orator, his great efforts are historically associated with this Chamber, whose very air seems yet to vibrate beneath the strokes of his deep tones and his weighty words.

On the outer circle, sat Henry Clay, with his impetuous and ardent nature untamed by age, and exhibiting in the Senate the same vehement patriotism and passionate eloquence that of yore electrified the House of Representatives and the country. His extraordinary personal endowments, his courage, all his noble qualities, invested him with an individuality and a charm of character which, in any age, would have made him a favorite of history. He loved his country above all earthly objects. He loved liberty in all countries. Illustrious man!—orator, patriot, philanthropist—his light, at its meridian, was seen and felt in the remotest parts of the civilized world; and his declining sun, as it hastened down the west, threw back its level beams, in hues of mellowed splendor, to illuminate and to cheer the land he loved and served so well.

All the States may point, with gratified pride, to the services in the Senate of their patriotic sons. Crowding the memory, come the names of Adams, Hayne, Mason, Otis, Macon, Pinckney, and the rest—I cannot number them—who, in the record of their acts and utterances, appeal to their successors to give the Union a destiny not unworthy of the past. What models were these, to awaken emulation or to plunge in despair! Fortunate will be the American statesmen who, in this age, or in succeeding times shall contribute to invest the new Hall to which we go with historic memories like those which cluster here.

And now, Senators, we leave this memorable Chamber, bearing with us, unimpaired, the Constitution we received from our forefathers. Let us cherish it with grateful acknowlegments to the Divine Power who controls the destinies of empires and whose goodness we adore. The structures reared by men yield to the corroding tooth of time. These marble walls must moulder into ruin; but the principles of constitutional liberty, guarded by wisdom and virtue, unlike material elements, do not decay. Let us devoutly trust that another Senate, in another age, shall bear to a new and larger Chamber this Constitution vigorous and inviolate, and that the last generation of posterity shall witness the deliberations of the Representatives of American States still united, prosperous, and free.

The President and the Secretary on Tariffs.—A correspondent of the Alexandria Gazette furnishes that paper with the following extracts from the President's message and the report of his Secretary of the Treasury:—

PRESIDENT.

"Specific duties are the best, if not the only means for securing the revenue against false and fradulent invoices.

"Specific duties would afford to the American manufacturer the INCIDENTAL advantage to which he is fairly entitled.

"The incidental protection afforded by a revenue tariff, would, at the present moment, to some extent, increase the confidence of the manufacturer. The present system is a sliding scale to his disadvantage."

SECRETARY.

"If frauds have been practiced upon the revenue it is not owing to our present AD VALOREM system.

"Adhering to the principle (ad valorem) of the present tariff act, I would recommend such changes as will produce the amount required for the public service.

"By taxing articles made at home, the consumer pays the enhanced value not only on the quantity imported, but on the quantity made at home."

Our readers are very well aware, says the Richmond Whig, that the principles avowed in these two extracts formed the dividing line between the old Whig party and the modern Democracy. We find the President asserting in the broadest terms, the very doctrine for which Mr. Clay contended, during at least twenty years of his legislative life. Mr. Cobb still contends, that by taxing the article made at home, the consumer pays the enhanced value not only on the quantity imported, but on the quantity made at home. Poor Cobb! He is altogether beyond the reach of reason, and there is no good to result from arguing with him. He has a *theory*, and what are facts to a man who has a theory of his own?

What the Democracy are Doing.—The Washington Union says that the Pension Bill lately passed by the Democratic House of Representatives might properly be "denominated a bill for giving a little of the public money to everybody who will take the trouble to apply for it, and for establishing a perpetual High Tariff." "It is no other than a measure for taxing all the people for the purpose of giving some of them pensions from the public purse. It rivals in wisdom and economy the policy of robbing Peter to pay Paul."

Old Newspapers.—The oldest regular newspaper in England is said to have been established in 1662, and the oldest in France in 1632. The oldest of the Dutch journals completed in 1856 its two hundredth anniversary, on which occasion the publisher issued to his subscribers copies of the first number as it appeared on the 6th January, 1656. It contained two small folio pages of news, and declared its purpose to be to supply the public with a digest of the most important news conveyed to the publisher either by private or by special communications. The first Russian newspaper was established in 1703. Peter the Great, it is affirmed, not only took part personally in its editorial composition, but in correcting proofs, as appears from sheets still in existence, in which are marks and alterations in his own hand. There is said to be two complete copies of the first year's edition in the Imperial Library of St. Petersburgh.

American Newspapers.—The first paper published in North America was the Boston News Letter, established in 1704; and the second was established in that city in 1720, about which time a paper was also started in Philadelphia, and there were four others in other parts of the American Colonies. When the Revolution began, in 1775, there were only four papers published in the city of Boston, and the whole number in the United States was but thirty-five, viz: seven in Massachusetts, one each in New Hampshire and Georgia; two each in Rhode Island, Maryland, Virginia and North Carolina; three in South Carolina; four each in Connecticut and New York; and nine in Pennsylvania. In 1810 the whole number in the United States was 359; in 1820 it was 852; in 1840 it had increased to 1,631, and in 1850 to 2,526. The aggregate number of copies circulated in 1850 was 426,409,978. The whole issue for one year, estimated upon the basis of an ordinary country paper would cover a surface of one hundred square miles, or constitute a belt of thirty feet wide around the earth, and weigh nearly 70,000,000 pounds. These facts I gather mainly from the census statistics of 1850. What the increase has been since 1850 I have no means of determining; but the whole number of newspapers and periodicals in the United States at this time is probably little, if any, less than four thousand.

In Europe and other parts of the world the number, in proportion to the population, is much less than in the United States, if, indeed, in all the world beside there are as many as in the United States alone; although in England and Germany, in the business of book-making, they are doubtless in advance of us.

The New Orleans *True Delta* says that the following verdict was rendered recently in the crimidal court of that city: "We the jourey find the verdict guilty." Wonder if an action could not be instituted against that "jourey" for murder—of the President's English?

The above reminds us of the finding of a jury in the "third of Baker," many years ago. It was a case of forcible entry and detainer, and the verdict was, "We the jury find this case are flung."

Macon Telegraph.

ASPIRATION AND GROWTH.

"Three years!" mused a young mother, as she sat one Sabbath evening at an open window, and watched the sunset light fading out of the calm September sky.

"Three years ago, I was but a school girl, my course of study just completed, my plans for life glowing with hope and aspiration. Life itself was a school, to my thinking; I would learn its lessons, I would be perfect. 'This is the will of God, even your sanctification,' I had read, and from the depths of my soul I responded, 'Thy will be done.' The only object in life was to grow, and surely the world must be so organized as to aid our growth. Whatever was great or pure, or noble or loveable, must be attainable, and I would attain it.

"Those days of aspiration, how vividly I recalled them to-day, as I opened an old book of extracts, collected them from favorite authors. Here is the 1st sentence, 'Great objects make great minds; hence, God, eternity, heaven, the kingdom of Christ, the perfection of the world, our highest good, these should be our objects of thought.' And the next is from Dr. Johnson; 'Whatever withdraws us from the dominion of the present, whatever makes the past, the distant, and the future predominate over the present, advances us in the dignity of thinking beings.' The dignity of thinking beings; alas! I have fallen from that dignity. My thoughts are, of necessity, engrossed with the petty details of the present; and 'the past, the distant, and the future,' are quite beyond my sphere. If only 'great objects' of thought make great minds, then mine must necessarily be cramped and diminutive. And yet it is all true; I felt that it was true, in those days of freedom. But amid the worry and fret of every-day life, how can one maintain these attitudes of thought?

"'The breezy call of incense-breathing morn,'

summons me only to the duties of the kitchen and the dairy; the golden hours of mid-day find me still engrossed with the exhausting routine of mechanical toil; the calm serenity of twilight scarcely brings a reprieve from the labors of the day; and when the holy hush of night would whisper to the soul, of

"'The high,
Mysterious things of God's immensity,'

the over-tasked nerves and weary brain refuse to admit the elevating influence."

A slight rustling, in the cradle by her side, interrupted the soliloquy. "This would be quite like one of those thoughtful hours in the olden time, were it not for this little interruption," said the mother, as she quieted the little sleeper, and resumed her place by the window. This time there was a smile of quiet happiness upon her face, and the shade of melancholy had disappeared. "After all, is not my life richer and nobler for this small responsibility, with all its cares and vexations? Could all the delight of calm, untroubled thought compensate for the want of this well-spring of joy; this deeper, purer fountain of happiness than ever earth bestowed before?"

Just then the words echoed in her mind, as if a voice had fallen through the clear air: "So is the kingdom of God, as if a man should cast seed into the ground, and should sleep and rise, night and day, and the seed should spring and grow up, he knoweth not how." And a voice in her inmost soul echoed the interpretation: "The kingdom of God is within you; the seed is the truth, the soil is the hard and cold surroundings of thy earthly life; the growth is not for thee to measure. God's grandest processes of nature and of grace are beneath the surface of our observation. How canst thou number the million processes of growth that are going on in the vast laboratory beneath the ground? How canst thou know the deep design of God in the education of thy soul, through suffering, through care, through labor, through the necessary trials and vexations of thy daily life? And those aspirations and longings for a noble life, which thou recallest with regret, may be included in the general law: 'Except a corn of wheat fall into the ground and die, it abideth alone; but if it die it bringeth forth much fruit.' If there were vitality enough in the seed to survive planting, it will develop by the means to a larger life, and a nobler growth. If it were only a sickly fancy, it was not worth nursing—let it die. Burial is the condition of resurrection; death, of life. Take heart, then! It is not essential that thou shouldst watch the gradual growth of God's design in thee. Whilst thou art concerned only in the faithful, humble performance of common duties, the good seed may be springing and growing up, thou knowest not how.'

In the calmer flow of thought which followed a little legend of the olden time recurred to memory, and shall be repeated here, if haply it may vibrate with peace and consolation in some other heart.

A holy monk of old—for such there occasionally were—was surprised one day, during his hour of secret prayer by the personal appearance of the Lord Jesus in his cell. Filled with rapture at the gracious condescension, his whole soul overflowed in love and gratitude, and he exclaimed, "Here let me breathe out my life; let me die at thy feet, if only I may continue to behold thy gracious countenance, my Lord and my God!" At that moment the convent bell broke rudely in upon his trance of worship, summoning him to his routine of daily duty. Must he go? Was there not sufficient excuse for one day's absence from his post? No, those clear yet loving eyes that penetrated the depths of his soul, and beheld the secret inquiry, offered no encouragement to prolonging happiness at the expense of fidelity. They seemed rather to say: "Now the labor, the self denial; hereafter the glory, the reward. Fulfill thy round of duty as a good soldier, it shall not subtract from the eternal ages of communion with thy Lord." With tearful eyes, and slow reluctant steps the monk withdrew, casting a last look upon the heavenly vision. Longer than ever before seemed the hours of dull observances, and often the question forced itself upon him; "*Is* this the way of holiness? Surely it is bearing the cross, but is it following the Master?" And as often spake the answer of faith in his inmost heart; "The duty now, the joy hereafter." At length the morning's task was ended, and with beating heart, the monk hastened to his desolate cell. Lo! it was brighter than ever with the pure radiance of that countenance which is altogether lovely. Words of gracious approval rewarded his self-denial, and the joy of that hour shed its light on all the remaining steps of his hard and lonely pathway, until the gates of the heavenly city opened upon him, and earthly joy was swallowed up in the exceeding weight of glory.

How much more may we aspire to the same blessedness, when it is not a routine of dry and useful observances, but the active service of a self sacrificing life, that robs us of our quiet hours of thought and communion. Nay, it is not alone when we are privileged to enter into our closet and shut the door, that we may enjoy the real presence of our Lord. Even in the midst of common daily toil, does there not often fall upon our path a brightness as it were a light from heaven—a glow of quiet joy, a peace which passeth understanding—whose presence we could not explain, did we not know that

All unseen *the Master* walketh,
By the toiling servant's side."

In these hours, mechanical toil is no longer exhausting, or petty details too contracting in their influence. The path where Christ can lead is not too narrow for his disciples to follow. And we are satisfied to labor on, in faith and patience, saying to ourselves, as did the monk of old: "Courage, courage, O weary heart! the duty now; the rest, the joy, the perfectness hereafter!"

Advocate and Guardian.

Burnt Offerings to the Moloch of Fashion.—When the poet made one of his ideal characters declare that—

"Golden lads and lasses must,
As chimney-sweepers, come to dust,"

it is not supposable that he meant ashes and cinders. Yet do the golden lasses of our own day seem to be too often courting such a fate. The last English mail brings the sad intelligence that Lady Lucy Bridgeman has followed her sister, Lady Charlotte, to a premature grave, victims both to the habitual carelessness with which a costume, dangerous in itself, is worn by the fashionably clad. Great must have been the gloom fallen upon Western Hall, in Staffordshire, the seat of the Earl of Bradford, since the night when these his two daughters were suddenly transferred from the gay insouciance of a drawing-room to beds of agony, thence to be moved only to the family mausoleum! Is it not also a strange coincidence that the grand-mother of these young ladies, the late Lady Elizabeth Moncrief, lost her life by a similar catastrophe not many years ago? and to this sad tale may still be added another, drawn from the same walk in life. A few weeks ago at Brighton the Hon. Miss Plunkett, daughter of Lady Louth, ignited her dress while standing before the fire. She was dreadfully burnt. Terrible suffering in such cases is certain: recovery is very rare. Hers is considered doubtful. When Clara Webster on the English stage, and Caroline Lehman, of Niblo's, in this city, perished by accidents of this distressing nature, the peril was perhaps thought to be incidental to the profession. Can there be the same delusion now? What follows? After the storm of ridicule which the votaries of fashion have braved in defence of the "troublesome disguises that they wear," it is altogether hopeless to expect that they will throw aside their crinoline merely because the prevalent style costs now and then a few valuable lives. But we men can't afford to let our mothers, our wives, our daughters sacrifice themselves thus recklessly. A remedy must be found. The miner has his safety-lamp; we must have safety fire-grates in our houses. Guards and fenders need not now be invented; but it behooves housekeepers to have them fitted.—*Albion.*

Blaze-Proof Dresses.—The Medical Times says: "The melancholy accident by which the ladies Lucy and Charlotte Bridgeman and Miss Plunkett have been such fearful sufferers teaches a lesson which must not be neglected. The light fabrics manufactured for ladies' dresses must be made blaze proof. Nothing can be more simple. The most delicate white cambric handkerchief or fleecy gauze for the finest lace may, by simply soaking in a weak solution of chloride of zinc, be so protected from the blaze that if held in the flames of a candle they may be reduced to tinder without blazing. Dresses so prepared might be burnt by accident without the other garments worn by the lady being injured. When poor Clara Webster was burnt we inculcated the same moral, and now the dresses of stage dancers are prepared in the way we recommended. Why are dancing ladies of rank to be exposed to danger from which their dancing sisters by profession are protected? The hint may be put to a profitable use by some enterprising manufacturer."

How Coffee Came to be Used.—It is somewhat singular to trace the manner in which arose the use of the common beverage, coffee, without which few persons, in any half or wholely civilised country in the world, would seem hardly able to exist. At the time Columbus discovered America, it had never been known or used. It only grew in Arabia and upper Ethiopia. The discovery of its use as a beverage is ascribed to the Superior of a monastery, in Arabia, who, desirous of preventing the monks from sleeping at their nocturnal services, made them drink the infusion of coffee upon the report of some shepherds, who observed that their flocks were more lively after browsing on the fruit of that plant. Its reputation spread through the adjacent countries and in about two hundred years it reached Paris. A single plant brought there in sixteen hundred and fourteen became the parent stock of all the coffee plantations in the West Indies. The extent of consumption can now hardly be realized. The United States alone annually consume at the cost of its landing, from fifteen to sixteen million of dollars. You may know the Arabia or Mocha, the best coffee, by its small bean of a dark color. The Java and East Indian, the next in quality, a larger and paler yellow. The West Indian Rio has a blush greenish grey tint.

A Romance in Politics.—One of Texas's distinguished citizens, name not given, who has figured largely in public life, first as a lawyer, then as a soldier in the Mexican and Indian wars, and then as a leading politician, has the following related of him in a sketch of his life by the New Orleans Christian Advocate. He had been put up by his party in 1857 to succeed General Houston in the United States Senate; but, feeling called to the ministry, and distrusting his own ability to resist the temptations of Washington life, was unwilling to accept the nomination. He laid the case before his wife, leaving to her the choice between the United States Senate and destruction to his morals, and the pulpit and salvation:

"Taking the letters and papers from all parts of the State, giving him assurance of election, he went to his wife and said: 'I can go to the United States Senate. Here are the evidences. If you wish it, I will go. But if I go, hell is my doom. I shall die a drunkard as certain as I go to Washington. I can yet escape. If I pass this point, I never can. I can enter the ministry, which I ought to have done long ago, and save myself from a drunkard's grave, and my soul from hell. But you shall decide.' His poor wife, unwilling to relinquish the glittering prize in view, replied, weeping, that she could not see why he could not be a great man and a Christian too. But, after prayerful reflection, she would not incur the fearful responsibility of deciding against his conscience, and told him to go into the itineracy and she would go with him. To the astonishment of the whole State, a letter from him appeared in the papers, just before the meeting of the Legislature, declining the office and announcing his retirement from political life. The next thing that was heard of him was that he was preaching."

Law out West.—A former member of the New Haven County Bar, now resident in Iowa, in a letter to a Waterbury friend, gives the following piquant portrait of the legal profession and other operators in that State—and as it is rather rich, we give it publicity. The writer says:—"There are but three classes of people here, 1st and the most numerous, the bankrupts; 2d, the cut-throats, common, and 3d, the refined cut-throats. The courts here are got up on the Mock Auction principle, to save the time and trouble of legal investigation, and their judgments are knocked off to the highest bidder. The Supreme Court here reversed its own decisions once a quarter, at least; sometimes oftener. It is said that the only briefs used before them, are negotiable paper, and the 'authorities' are—responsible endorsers.

The Japanese have a very excellent clause in the obligation which is assumed by the husband at the marriage ceremony. Among other vows, he agrees to "find plenty of tea and rice for his wife during life." The Japanese are not confirmed heathens, after all.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

We condense from the Standard some items of interest not embraced in our Reporter's letters in the last Observer:—

In the Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Worth presented a memorial from Ephraim Mauny, on the subject of leasing the North Carolina Central Railroad for five years, at $125,000 per year. Referred.

A long discussion took place on the management of the State Roads, as heretofore noticed, and then the Senate took up the special order

THE COAL FIELDS RAILROAD.

Mr. Bledsoe offered the following amendment to the 2d section: "And for the better security of the payment of the interest upon said bonds until the completion of said road, the company shall deposit with the public treasurer good and sufficient bond made by individual stockholders or persons interested in said road, amounting to $50,000, to secure the payment of interest as aforesaid, which said bond shall be payable to the public treasurer, and shall be deemed due and payable at any time prior to the completion of said road, if the said company shall fail to pay the interest on the bonds given in exchange for the bonds of the State, which bonds shall, upon the payment of the interest to the completion of said road, be surrendered by the public treasurer to the said company."

Mr. Gilmore said the friends of the bill desired the State to be fully secured in her aid to the work. They therefore cheerfully accept the amendment.

The amendment was then adopted.

Mr. Bledsoe desired to explain his present position on the question. He had formerly regarded the bill as calling for a virtual increase of the State's liabilities, and was therefore opposed to it. Such was not the case now, however. The public treasurer could not now be called on to pay either the principal or the interest. The principal was secured by the provisions of the bill, and the interest was equally secured by his amendment, as it called for the forfeiture of $50,000 to be due and payable on the first failure of the company to pay the interest on the bonds. He would vote for the bill.

Mr. Walkup had voted for the bill because he believed it dead. He would now vote for it under its altered circumstances, because he believed it would develop a great source of wealth for the State

Mr. Guyther felt bound to go for the bill; the interests of this vast coal region should be developed. Every thing tended to call for the passage of the bill, and the letter of Com. Wilkes should settle the question in the minds of all.

Mr. Leach said the question was to extend a friendly hand to a praiseworthy company who had already done all in their power to help themselves. He did not know what his constituents would think of it, but he was willing to go down as an individual to raise up the State.

Mr. Miller had voted against the bill, but it was not because of a fear of his constituents. If they send him here he would do what he thought right. He would now vote for the bill.

[The bill passed, as stated in the last Observer.]

On Wednesday, Mr. Walkup offered a resolution to loan $12,000 out of the literary fund to Carolina Female College, Anson county. Referred to the committee on education and literary fund.

Mr. Leach, a bill to increase the revenue of railroads. He moved the bill be printed and made the special order for Monday next. [The bill proposes to kill the dead-head system, and includes in its operation even the officers of the work.] Referred to the committee on internal improvements—the proposition to print being rejected.

WILMINGTON AND RUTHERFORD RAILROAD.

The bill to amend the charter of the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad Company, being the special order of the day, was now taken up on its second reading. The Committee reported a substitute for the bill. This proposed to issue State bonds in lieu of the bonds of the company indorsed by the State, to an amount of $8000 per mile, as pledged in the charter, secured by a lien on all the works; and also empowered the State to sequester the receipts of the road to pay the interest, and gave the State the further power of making a purchase in the event of the company failing to meet the interest for two consecutive years.

Mr. Steele said the substitute had been drawn up by himself, and as a friend of the road he was satisfied with it. He then proceeded to explain the charter and its provisions and pointed out the parts amended by the present bill. He alluded to the difference between State bonds and bonds of private corporations endorsed by the State—giving the reasons for the difference in their value in the money market of the world. And in this connection he read a letter from John Potts Brown, Esq., of the firm of DeRosset & Brown, New York, in which the question of the difference in these bonds and the effect of endorsed bonds on State bonds was clearly and ably discussed. Mr. Steele also alluded to the loss on the endorsed bonds of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation Company—amounting to some thirty per cent., while at that very time our State bonds were selling at 98 cents. It was not proposed to add one cent to the State's indebtedness nor to affect her interests in any way, save in one, which was to her advantage.

An irregular discussion followed which elicited nothing of importance, but in which Mr. Steele stated, in answer to a question, that the Finance committee were providing in the revenue bill for the interest on $800,000—the sum likely to be called for within the next twelve months.

Mr. Bledsoe offered an amendment providing that the public treasurer should not be required to issue bonds unless he had money to pay the interest without borrowing. Adopted—22 to 18.

The bill was then made the special order for Monday.

Supreme Court.—The following gentlemen have been admitted to the practice of the law in the Superior Courts of this State:

Jas. B. Averett, Craven; L. W. Humphrey and J. F. Murrill, Onslow; G. W. Whitfield, Edgecombe; Thos. W. Brown, New Hanover; J. W. Roberts, Gates; Asa Ross, Brunswick; E. J. Gaines, and A. B. McEachin, Montgomery; J. W. Ellis, Columbus; J. T. Foote, Warren; J. A. Hampton, Yadkin; A. G. Waters, Cleaveland; John Anthony, Halifax; J. W. Stevenson, Craven; Josiah Collins, jr., Washington.—*Ral. Standard.*

Council of State.—We learn that Gov. Ellis has notified the council of State to meet in this City on the 15th instant.—*Ral. Standard.*

A Bad Business.—On Saturday last an affray occurred in our midst, which came very near bringing to a sudden and bloody termination the life of Mr. Henry May. We know not the origin of the fracas, but the result was the stabbing of Mr. May, in the right breast, by a young man named C. Kirby. He was arrested and taken before S. W. Neal, Esq., who caused him to enter into bonds for his appearance at the next Superior Court. At night, however, Mr. May's wound appearing more dangerous than was at first supposed Mr. Kirby was again arrested and committed to jail, to await the further progress of the wound. We are happy to say that the wounded man is now doing well.—*Wadesboro Argus.*

The population of San Francisco is estimated at seventy-five thousand or eighty thousand.

LATER FROM EUROPE

HALIFAX, Jan. 5.

The North American, from Liverpool on the 22d ult., put in here to-day.

The President's message had been received in England, was printed in full in the English newspapers, and has been very severely criticised. The Cuban, Mexican and Central American questions are unpalatable.

It is also stated that the French foreign bureau had heard with some surprise Mr. Buchanan's recommendation to purchase Cuba, France having already notified the American Minister that she, in conjunction with England, had entered into a determination not to tolerate the secession of Cuba, even with the sanction of Spain!

Commercial.—LIVERPOOL, Dec. 22.—Sales of cotton for three days, 22,000 bales—speculators 2000 bales; export 2000. Closed at a slight decline, some say of a sixteenth, others say easier, but unchanged. Manchester quotations make it firmer, with an advancing tendency. Breadstuffs dull. Wheat firm. Provisions dull.

From Japan.—The Hong Kong correspondent of the London News, writing on the 29th of October, says:

"The news of the death of the Emperor of Japan is confirmed. He died of cholera, which disease was carying off great numbers. The United States Minister had returned to Shanghai, but some apprehensions are entertained for the French Plenipotentiary, nothing having been heard of the chartered steamer Remi, on board of which vessel his Excellency had embarked from Japan for Shanghai."

The Emperor of Japan being childless, before his death adopted Foer-tsigo, Prince of Ku-sin, aged sixteen years, as his child and successor.

Washington Items.—The New Senate Hall.—The new hall allows seats for a hundred Senators Two-thirds of the space in the hall is appropriated for the public, which is a remarkable exemplification of the progress of popularization which the Senate has undergone since it was first organized At first, the Senate held its session in secret, and for a long time the public were excluded from its chamber. Its proceedings were those of an Executive Council, rather than of a legislative body Speeches were not addressed then to the public, neither were they reported.

Wash. Cor. N. Y. Com.

The Iron Interest.—The iron interest is about to make a strong demonstration upon Congress in favor of specific duties. If it be cordially supported by the cotton, woollen and other interests, the movement, strongly aided as it is by the President's influence, will come to something. The Pennsylvanians say that they will be satisfied with a specific duty of ten dollars a ton on iron. This is actually a less degree of protection than the present tariff affords when iron is high. Political interest are to be combined with this movement in a greater degree than has been supposed. The Republicans find it their interest to go with it, because it may fail in effecting any legislation, and leave the iron interest in opposition to Democratic ascendancy, at the next Presidential election. The iron interest has undoubtedly the political control of Pennsylvania and of New Jersey.—*Ib.*

Tariff.—We are to have no difficulty on the score of our foreign relations, but it is undoubtedly true that we are in some financial trouble. The present Tariff will afford revenue enough after a while, but the question is how means are to be supplied for the present. Another loan, if it be necessary, would be the proper resort, but both the Administration and Congress are reluctant to adopt it. The Tariff question is, therefore, to be a more serious one, even at this session, than has been supposed. Arrangements of a political character are forming which may ensure the passage of a bill for the increase of duties in the House, but the friends of this incipient measure say they have but little hope of passing it in the Senate.

The House Committee of Finance will cut down the appropriations called for by the different departments, and propose such an increase of the Tariff as will afford some addition to the revenue. But it is quite as likely that the appropriations will, in the aggregate, exceed the estimates, as fall short of them.—*Jour. Com.*

A New Territory in Prospective.—Colfax's bill for the organization of the new Territory of Colona, embraces in its provisions all the recently discovered Gold Regions of Pike's Peak, Cherry Creek, etc., extending from the parallel of longitude 130 deg., to the crest of the Rocky Mountains, being four to five degrees in width; and from the 37th to the 42d parallel of latitude, including parts of the Territories of Kansas, Nebraska, Utah, and New Mexico—the larger part of which lies in the present limits.

New York Items.—The expenses of the public schools of the State for the last year were $3,792,949, teaching 842,137 children of all sizes by 31,747 teachers. The State militia embodies 367,613 officers and men; of which 17,613 are organized, uniformed, and equipped, and are divided into eight divisions, twenty-six brigades, and sixty-two regiments, all in an efficient condition.

The number of convicts in the several State prisons on the 30th September, 1858, was as follows: Auburn 747, Sing-Sing 1,110, Clinton 358; total 2,215. Of which were insane: Auburn 15, Sing-Sing 21, Clinton 3. The expenses thereof for the year ending 30th September, 1858, were: Auburn $77,674, earnings $59,840; Sing-Sing $119,900, earnings $75,916; Clinton $55,781, earnings $21,420.

Eclipses in 1859.—There will be four eclipses of the sun in 1859, viz: a partial eclipse on the 2d of February, invisible here; a partial one on the 4th of March, invisible here; another on the 29th of July, partial and very small—it will end at 41 minutes past six in the evening; another on August 28, visible only in the Great Southern Ocean.

There will be two eclipses of the moon; the first on the 27th of February will be total. It will commence at 13 minutes past 4 o'clock in the morning—middle 6 o'clock—end quarter before 8. The other one, Aug. 13, will not be visible.

All eclipses of the moon are eclipses of the sun, when seen from the moon, and a total eclipse of the moon is a total eclipse of the sun when seen from the moon, and the difference of the duration of the solar eclipse of the earth and moon is the difference of the magnitude of the earth and moon.

First Item of Pacific Railroad Expenditure.—The Washington correspondent of the Alexandria *Sentinel*, in noticing the report of Gen. G. W. Bowman, Superintendent of the public printing, calls attention to the fact that the printing of the Pacific Railroad Report, will cost *over one million of dollars.*

Re-election of Hon. S. A. Douglas.—Hon. Stephen A. Douglas has been re-elected U. S. Senator, by eight majority over Lincoln.

Russian Serfs.—The Russian nobility have expressed an unwillingness to emancipate their serfs, in accordance with the wishes of the Emperor, without full indemnification.

Large Payment.—The U. S. Government, on Monday, paid a million and a half of interest which accrued on bonds. It leaves the treasury nearly empty.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 10, 1859.

NOTICE.—No name will be entered on our subscription list without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to new subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on the Cash system will please notify us when making remittances.

MAIL CONTRACTS.—The Raleigh Standard contains the usual advertisement for proposals to carry the mails in this State, for four years, from July 1st 1859 to July 1st 1863. The schedules of the various routes from and near this place, in which this community is interested, are generally unchanged. The mail to Raleigh is to leave at 5 P. M., instead of 3 P. M., and that to High Point at 1 P. M., instead of 12½ P. M.; whilst the Warsaw mail is to be carried every day instead of six times a week.

So far as we can see the contracts are to be made without reference to the vehicle in which the mails are to be carried. So that, if a person chooses to take the contract on any present stage line, he may carry the mail on horse-back if he pleases. This will probably work a very serious inconvenience in many parts of the country, especially in the South, where facilities of travel are not so general as in other sections.

STATISTICS.—An esteemed correspondent suggests the propriety of obtaining, in the Census soon to be taken, more reliable statistics than we have heretofore had on some points. He thinks that if the questions usually propounded as to agriculture were directed to the ascertainment of the *surplus* production, instead of the total production, the information obtained would be more certain and useful. Instead of asking a farmer how much wheat he made, let him be asked how much he sold. So of corn, hay, cotton, &c. The whole quantity of corn produced is paraded in the Census; so is the pork. But that very corn was consumed by the hogs yielding the pork, and thus appears twice in the report, once as corn and again as pork. Again, a prodigious display of the hay crop is made, but nine-tenths of that very hay is consumed upon the farm yielding it, and without it the next crop could not be made. It is as much an element in farming as the implements used, and it reappears, like the pork from the corn, in the cattle and horses fed upon it. All the world, says our correspondent, realize that our people live well—this is a fact which we may safely take as conceded. The question of interest and importance is, how much surplus to the wants of others do they afford?

Again: North Carolina having so many points for the delivery of produce into the marts of other States, does not receive her proper portion of credit. It is considered that we sell 73,000 bales of cotton; but this probably does not embrace the quantity manufactured in this State and Virginia, and perhaps not that shipped from South Carolina. So of tobacco, and perhaps other products.

We scarcely know how it would be best to accomplish our correspondent's object. Ten years ago there was manifested in Congress considerable Southern opposition to all these statistics, as tending, from the imperfect manner in which they are usually taken, especially in the South, to exalt other sections and to dwarf the South. But these views were overruled, and a far larger scope of inquiry provided in the Census act than had ever before been thought of. It may be that Congress, in the act providing for the Seventh Census, to be passed at this session, will again extend the range of inquiry, and embrace, not only the production, but also the surplus sold or exchanged.

Or, is it not worthy of consideration whether our State should not herself provide for an occasional census, as many of the other States do, in which any branches of information peculiar to ourselves, or of importance to local interests, might be obtained?

THE RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.—It has very often occurred to us, in reading the proceedings of the House, that the Rules are calculated, though probably not intended, to obstruct and not to facilitate business. Such seems also to be the opinion of experienced Members; for at the last session a select committee, consisting of Messrs. Bocock of Va., Winslow of N. C., Grow of Penn., and Washburne of Maine, was appointed to revise the entire body of Rules. Of this committee Mr. Winslow appears to have been the working member, for on Tuesday last he offered to present the Report, but it required unanimous consent and a member objected, so that it is not yet before the House officially, though printed. We recently heard, as coming from the highest authority in the House on that subject, that Mr. Winslow is the best informed Parliamentarian in Congress, and for this reason he was put on the committee.

When Mr. Ritchie objected that there was not time in the eight weeks of this session to consider a new code of Rules, Mr. Washburne replied that if the amendments were adopted they would save three days of time for every one required in their consideration. Mr. Ritchie persisted, saying that the amendments were "equivalent to making a new Constitution." And so the Report could not be presented.

One of its provisions is designed to confine debate to the subject before the committee of the whole, and thus to cut off the long and irrelevant speeches, which it is the habit of many members to inflict upon the House, for the benefit of their constituents.

TRUSTEES OF THE UNIVERSITY.—Gov. Ellis and M. W. Ransom, Esq., of Northampton, were elected Trustees on Thursday last. There were about one hundred candidates for the twelve vacancies, and these two only succeeded in obtaining majorities. The names of the others voted for are not reported. Probably many of those nominated and voted for are not candidates, but have been merely brought forward by their friends in the Legislature.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF N. CAROLINA.

Condensed from Saturday's Standard.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Bledsoe, from the committee on finance, reported in favor of the passage of the bill to increase the sinking fund.

Mr. McDowell, from the committee on education &c., in favor of the bill to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors within a prescribed distance of Davidson College.

Mr. Donnell, from the committee on the judiciary, in favor of the bill to abolish the Morganton term of the Supreme Court.

The engrossed bill from the House to prevent horse-stealing (by whipping, branding and hanging) was indefinitely postponed, 42 to 1.

The engrossed bill making husbands responsible for the debts of their deceased wives passed its second reading.

On Friday, Mr. Edney from the joint select committee on the executive mansion, reported the furniture and buildings to be in a most deplorable condition—the one unfit for use, for the most part, the other almost wholly untenantable. The committee recommended a sale by auction of such portions of the furniture as may be rejected by the Governor, and an appropriation of $2000 with any unexpended moneys in hand, for new furniture and necessary repairs.

Mr. Brown thought the amount of the appropriation too small. He was not prodigal or profuse in his notions of public expenditures; but it was the duty of the Legislature to make necessary appropriations. The house and grounds in question did not comport with the dignity of the sovereign people of North Carolina.

Mr. Miller, relying on the report of the committee, did not think the house fit for new furniture.

The whole matter was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and grounds.

Mr. Leach introduced a bill to give the election of Trustees of the University to the Board of Trustees of that institution.

Mr. Bledsoe, a bill to amend the charter of Normal College, by changing the name to Trinity College, and for other purposes.

Mr. Leach, a bill to increase the salary of the Comptroller $500 to pay a clerk.

The bill to establish Alleghany County, (part of Ashe) after debate by Messrs. Dobson, Brown, Edney, and Lane in favor, and Pool, Carmichael, Miller, and Leach against, passed 2d reading, 24 to 20. Ashe County is 80 miles long, and the county seat is 55 miles from the lower end, with a rapid stream and a mountainous region between. Its population is stated to be sufficient for 2 members.

In the Commons, on Thursday, Mr. Simpson (Democrat) introduced a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate, proposing to give the opposition four out of the 12 Trustees of the University to be elected. Tabled.

A number of bills passed their 2d reading. Among them, the Senate bill to amend the charter of the Cape Fear Bank. The Senate bill to amend the 3d sec., 28th chap. of the Rev. Code, entitled County Revenue and Charges. The bill to amend the charter of the Fayetteville and Albemarle Plankroad Company. The bill to charter the University Railroad Company.

Mr. McKay introduced a resolution that the committee on Finance enquire into the expediency of allowing the different Banks to issue five per cent. of their capital stock in one dollar bills, and five per cent. in two dollar bills. This privilege to be extended to all the Banks upon their paying into the Treasury such tax as may be fixed by law. Adopted.

The bill to establish the new county of Lillington, was rejected on its third reading—yeas 51, nays 56.

On Friday, the resolution appropriating $2000 to refurnish the Governor's House passed its 3 readings.

Mr. Harrington introduced a bill in favor of Martha Spears.

Mr. Fries, to incorporate the town of Salem.

Mr. Hill of Halifax, to prevent the circulation of counterfeit bank bills. Authorizes bank officers to stamp "counterfeit" on the face of them.

Mr. Reeves, to declare Yadkin river a navigable stream.

Mr. Walser, to amend the law of Divorce.

Mr. Benbury, a resolution instructing our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote against the repeal of the laws prohibiting the African slave trade.

The bill to establish the Bank of Salisbury passed 2d reading, 63 to 40, after debate by Mr. Fleming in its favor and Mr. Caldwell of Guilford against it. In the course of his speech Mr. Fleming stated that the amount of goods sold, mechanical labor and manufactures in Salisbury, amounted last year to $904,000, yet their bank capital was less than $125,000. He stated that the people of Salisbury have encouraged public improvements to the utmost extent of their means, and were now crippled in consequence and were the victims, for two years past, of sharpers and shavers—to relieve them was the object of the bill.

The bill was amended so as to require a branch at Mt. Airy, whenever $75,000 may be subscribed at that place.

Latest—From our Reporter.

RALEIGH, Jan'y 8.

The Senate did very nearly nothing, although it closed its sessions after 11 o'clock to-night. All that time from 1 o'clock was occupied in discussing the elections of certain Magistrates, and so far as I have heard there is no very great probability of their settling it before Sunday comes on them. The only matter of interest which I could notice previous to the election of Magistrates was the introduction of a bill from the Committee on Military Affairs to revise and improve our whole Militia system.

In the House, but a single bill was passed either its 2d or 3d readings—a bill to give the election of Clerks and Masters in Equity to the people. It was discussed for about an hour and a half, and then passed its 3d reading by a large majority. Soon after the House went into the election of magistrates.

Mr. McKay introduced a series of resolutions concerning Deep River Coal, Iron, &c., which were unanimously adopted. They affirm the quantity there, state the necessity of some means of access, and also urge our members of Congress to use all means in their power to procure the establishment of the National Foundry and Workshops there. Mr. Jones, of Orange, introduced a memorial concerning the same.

The Revenue Bill was reported to-day by Mr. Fries. It proposes to raise $170,000 additional; $100,000 for the Sinking Fund and $70,000 for present expenses. It is to be printed.

On yesterday Mr Ferebee, from the committee on the Geological Survey, reported against abolishing the office of State Geologist, and also submitted a very interesting statement of what the committee think has been done, how much good has been and may be accomplished. I have never known so complete a change upon any subject as upon this. I think the office will be retained.

"An Occasional Correspondent" writes us, under date Saturday last, that "Nothing of interest has transpired. On Monday I presume the Coal Fields bill will pass."

A RAILROAD FROM COLUMBIA, S. C., TO AUGUSTA, GEO.—It appears that the late Legislature of South Carolina granted a charter for a railroad between these points, and it seems to be regarded as certain that it will be built. The Richmond Dispatch says that the only remaining gap to be filled is the Danville Connection, 35 or 40 miles. With this, says the Dispatch, the air-line from Augusta to Richmond would sweep the travel, to and from all the Southern States but Florida.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Wednesday last, Mr. Seward moved an inquiry whether further legislation is needed to restrain the slave trade.

A speech by Mr. Bigler on the Pacific railroad was checked by the announcement of the death of Gen. Quitman.

Mr. Iverson presented resolutions from the legislature of Georgia, asking for the establishment of a national armory in that State.

On Thursday, the Leavenworth Constitution of Kansas was presented and referred.

Mr. Iverson's resolution of inquiry as to the propriety of establishing a Naval Depot at Brunswick, Ga., was adopted.

The bill reported by a special committee last session for the satisfaction of the French spoliation claims came up and was ably discussed by Mr. Crittenden in its favor.

The discussion of the Pacific railway bill was resumed and continued until the Senate adjourned.

In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday, the death of Gen. Quitman was announced, and the usual eulogies pronounced; after which the House adjourned.

On Thursday, Mr. Colfax introduced a bill for the organization of the Territory of Colona.

The House went into committee of the whole on the Tariff bill, which fills 289 printed pages.

Mr. Cochrane, of New York, spoke on the subject, and was followed by several other members on both sides—the discussion involving the topics of slavery, secession, &c.

The Indian bill was next discussed, but the House adjourned without action.

On Friday nothing of interest occurred in either House. Adjourned to Monday.

HAMPDEN SIDNEY MAGAZINE.—We are indebted to the Editors or to the Publishers for the first No. of this new College Magazine. We have had no time to look *into* it, but it is gotten up in such a style as to be pleasant to look *at*. It is from the press of Messrs. A. F. Crutchfield & Co., of the Petersburg Express.

NEW YORK.—Gov. Morgan's Message to the Legislature on the 3d inst., states the funded debt of the State at $30,913,258.

A PROMISING BEGINNING.—The New Year was inaugurated in New York city by three murders and as many more shooting affrays.

MADDER AND MADDER—the Wilmington Journal. It won't correct its untrue statements, either the old ones or the new ones, but snaps and snarls at the Observer and abuses its Editors because they will not allow misrepresentations to go unexposed. This sort of thing does not hurt us; we have no reply to make to silly declamation. But when the Journal makes another untrue statement concerning us we shall expose it as usual. It would be pleasant to hope that the Journal would not render this necessary. But experience has shown the folly of such a hope. Every now and then, say once a week or something like that, the Journal makes up its mind to have nothing more to say of us or to us. But it comes back to the charge as regularly as clock work; we have to go through the same process of exposing it, then have its abuse and its "won't notice us any more" to laugh at, and by that time the thing is about ready to begin again.

The Journal is always sure of one thing, happen what may—that its "Kaintuck" and "Holly Shelter" readers, whom it allows to see nothing else, are bound to believe its stories, even though they directly contradict each other, such as those we arrayed from its columns last Summer. It tells them that we play dog-in-the-manger. We show that the charge is groundless, that we sent the Report in question to the Standard, which received it before we published it. Oh but, says the Journal, "the Standard is dated Saturday, two days after the Observer was issued." It is a remarkable fact that this is true, the Standard *was* dated on Saturday, two days after, &c. But what has that to do with the matter? The Standard actually had a proof from us before the Observer was issued. And the Journal doubtless knows as well as we do, that the Standard, though dated on Saturday, is usually issued in Raleigh on Friday morning, about the time, perhaps even before, the Observer of Thursday reaches there; and of course if we had not sent an advance proof, the Standard could not have printed it in its paper of Friday, "dated Saturday."

What we meant to show is, that we did not, "dog-in-the-manger like," withhold Wilkes's Report, but sent it to Raleigh in advance of our own publication of it. And this we have shown, all the pretences of the Journal to the contrary notwithstanding.

Town Election.—On Monday last the following persons were elected town officers for the present year:

Mayor.—E. A. Vogler, Esq.

Commissioners.—Fr. Fries, R. L. Patterson, Lewis Belo, T. Keehln, J. N. Blum, George Foltz, and J. G. Sides.—*Salem Press.*

Ohio.—Governor's Message.—The Message of the Governor of Ohio relates chiefly to the social condition of the State. He devotes but eight lines to the slavery question.

In 1850 the population of Ohio was 1,980,000; it is now 2,420,000. In 1853 the common schools of the State were 5,984; they are now 12,500. He recommends the establishment of normal schools for the education of teachers.

The number of the poor in Houses of Refuge is estimated at 2,800, and the number receiving out-door relief at 12,000 more, which is about one indigent for every 162 of the population. The proportion of the same class in England is one in 12; in N. Y. according to the census of 1850, one in 50; in Massachusetts one in 65. The number of indictments for crime during the past year was about 3,600. The murders during the year were 80, and the suicides 65.

In view of the belief that four-fifths of all the police offences are due to the intemperate use of ardent spirits, the Governor recommends the establishment of an asylum for inebriates.

The total receipts of the State for the year 1858, were $3,758,721, and the disbursements $3,432,602, leaving a balance in the treasury of $226,119. The total State debt is $17,169,973, of which $6,413,525 becomes due after Dec. 31st, 1860. The public works are in a prosperous condition, and the agricultural interests of the State are also recovering from the depression of the past year.—*Jour. Com.*

Correction.—The New Haven Journal is requested to say, that a statement made in the Hartford Times, and copied in other papers, respecting the will of the Hon. H. L. Ellsworth, is premature. The will has *not* been "approved," or offered for probate. No direct legacy has been made to Yale College. Whatever of this kind exists is *residuary*; and is contingent on the settlement of an estate lying to a great extent in wild lands. Hence no just estimate can be put on the value, and the one given in the Times is certainly a very great exaggeration.

The total distance between St. Louis and San Francisco, by the new overland route, is two thousand seven hundred and sixty-five miles.

The Wanderer Case.—Mr. Seward in the Senate on Friday called for the correspondence between Mr. Dallas and the British Government, which, it is said, will exhibit some startling facts in regard to the continued abuse of our flag to cover the slave trade—showing that the *Wanderer* played a prominent part in that traffic on the African coast.

Imagination in Disease.—A good story is told by a physician of Cincinnati about one of his patients. The sick man had rheumatic pains, which the Doctor thought would be relieved by *nitrate of potash*. The patient took the medicine for some time, but was not much benefitted, and asked for another remedy, which the Doctor prescribed. A few days after he met him, and asked after his health. "Oh, I'm getting well, Doctor," was the reply, "but 'tain't your medicine. I tried that some time, till a neighbor told me of something he took for his rheumatism, a very simple remedy. I tried it, and it's done me a great deal of good."

"What is it?" said the Doctor.

"Oh, it's so simple I'm afraid you'll laugh at me if I tell you."

The Doctor promised to control his risibles, and the patient, after much urging, informed him that it was *saltpetre!*

The Doctor wasn't true to his promise. He laughed quite heartily, and told the astonished patient that *nitrate of potash* was the chemical name of the substance known to commerce as *saltpetre!* A pretty fair illustration, that, of the influence of the imagination on disease.

Lord Peterborough remarked that if an English lawyer was in danger of starving in a market town or village, he invited another and both thrived.

MARRIED,

On the 6th inst., by Rev. Dr. Deems, at Sunnydale, in Sampson County, Mr. JAMES S. HINES, of New Hanover, to Miss SARAH HICKS, daughter of Isham Hicks, Esq., of Sampson.

On the 30th, by S. W. Neal, Esq., Mr. JOHN C. SMITH, to Miss ELIZABETH LIVINGSTON, all of Anson county.

On the 2d instant, by M. B. McRae, Esq., JOHN CROUCH, Esq., of Richmond, to Miss MARTHA ANN JACKSON, of Marlboro District, S. C.

In Salem, on the 4th inst., by Rev. F. R. Holland, Rev. G. F. BAHNSON, formerly pastor of Salem congregation, to Miss LOUISA BELO; both of Salem.

AN UNFORTUNATE JOKE.—We have received the following note from a gentleman in Harnett county. It explains itself. Should any of the parties desire a more particular contradiction, it will be cheerfully given:—

JANUARY 4th, 1859.

Messrs. Editors:—On the 23d of Dec'r I sent you a notice of a marriage, which I have since found to be a mistake, and which I now correct. The mistake arose in this way: The gentleman wishing to pass off a joke on a friend, introduced a lady with whom he was riding as his bride, at the same time asking him to a party at his house the next night, and telling him that he was married the night before; and I, thinking he was really married—it being reported that he left home to get married—sent you the notice. A.

DIED,

At his residence in Chatham county, on the 18th of November last, Mr. AARON EMERSON, in the 64th year of his age.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT.

At a called meeting of Cane Creek Lodge, No 142, held in their Hall on the 9th day of November, A. D. 1858, A. L. 5858, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God in his unsearchable wisdom to remove from our midst our highly esteemed brother, RICHA B. RICHARDSON: Therefore,

Resolved, That while we bow with becoming submission to this afflicting decree of an all-wise Providence, we deeply feel the loss we have sustained in being deprived of one whose amiable disposition and many good qualities as a friend and brother had won the greatest esteem of all who knew him.

Resolved, That in the death of brother Richa B. Richardson, the Masonic Fraternity has lost one of its strongest and most faithful members, a true Mason and an upright man in every sense of the word; that in his death a noble Mason has gone to take his place as a perfect stone in that eternal Temple in the heavens.

Resolved, That it is ever with pride we greet such men as brethren in our mystic art, and with a feeling of sorrow we view their departure from our midst; and with such feelings in our minds, who have known him only in the holy ties of Masonic brotherhood and as a fellow-member of Society, what must be the sorrow in that immediate circle from which he has been removed.

Resolved, That the Secretary be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the family of the deceased, and tender them our sincerest sympathy in their great affliction.

Resolved, That the members of this Lodge wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Fayetteville Observer for publication, and that they be spread on the minutes of the Lodge.

JOHN M. STOUT,
M. MURCHISON,
Committee.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—January 10.

BACON,	11	a 00	American	6	a 0
BEESWAX,	25	a 00	English	4	a 0
CANDLES, F. F.	20	a 00	LARD,	13	a 14
Adamantine	28	a 32	LEAD,	8	a 8½
Sperm	50	a 00	MOLASSES—		
COFFEE—Rio	12½	a 13½	Cuba	30	a 31
Laguira	15	a 16	N. Orleans	45	a 50
Java	20	a 00	NAILS,	4½	a 5
COTTON—			OIL—Linseed	1 00	a 0 00
Fair to good	10¾	a 11	Tanner's	70	a 1 00
Ordin. to mid.	00	a 00	SALT—		
COTTON BAGGING—			Liv. Sack	1 50	a 0 00
Gunny	18	a 20	Alum	60	a 0 00
Dundee	18	a 20	FLAXSEED,	1 00	a 0 00
COTTON YARN—			SHOT—		
No. 5 to 10	20	a 00	Com. pr. bag	2 25	a 0 00
DOMESTIC GOODS—			Buck	2 25	a 2 50
Bro. Sheetings	8½	a 00	SPIRITS—		
Osnaburgs	10½	a 00	P. Brandy	1 00	a 0 00
FEATHERS,	35	a 40	N. C. Apple	70	a 0 00
FLOUR—			Northern do.	70	a 0 80
Family	5 50	a 0 00	N. C. Whiskey	50	a 0 55
Super.	5 35	a 0 00	Northern do.	35	a 0 00
Fine	5 15	a 5 25	SUGARS—		
Scratched	4 75	a 5 00	Loaf	15	a 00
GRAIN—			Crushed	13	a 13½
Corn	90	a 00	Coffee	10	a 11½
Wheat	95	a 00	Porto Rico	10	a 00
Rye	90	a 1 00	New Orleans	00	a 00
Oats	50	a 00	TALLOW,	10	a 00
Peas	75	a 00	WOOL,	18	a 19
HIDES—Dry	8	a 10	TURPENTINE—		
Green	5	a 6	Yellow dip	2 30	a 0 00
IRON—			Virgin	2 30	a 0 00
Swedes, com. bar	6¼	a 0	Hard	1 10	a 0 00
Ditto, wide	7½	a 0	Spirits	42	a 0 42½

REVIEW OF THE MARKET

Cotton—Firm, but no animation.
Flour—Receipts light.
Corn—No difficulty in obtaining quotation.
Pork—The first droves brought to market arrived yesterday—one drove to Tomlinson of 357, another to Mitchell of 220. Most of it has been sold at 8½.

Corrected by JAS. G. COOK.

WILMINGTON MARKET—Jan'y 8, 1859.

Spirits 45. Rosin, common 1 05, No. 1 $1 62½ to $2 50. Cotton 11¼ to 11¾. Hay $1. Timber, 1 raft sold at 6 50.

At New York, Cotton steady; middling uplands 12. Spirits in fair inquiry at 42 to 42½.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVALS.

Cape Fear Line. Jan'y 7.—Str Flora McDonald, with goods for G W Williams & Co, Murchison, Reid & Co, R P Atkinson, W Clark Agt, S T Hawley & Son, J Lum, Rockfish Co, W J Anderson, C T Haigh & Sons, Brown & Macon, J N Smith, D Murphy, A A McKethan, Deep River Co, T Waddill, Jones & Sperling, H Parks & Co, R Mitchell, H L Myrover & Co, W McIntyre, J A Worth, C H Cofield, J W Lett, Jno McRae.

Lutterloh's Line. Jan'y 8, St'r Rowan, Jan'y 9, St'r Fanny, with goods for E C Chambers, D McLaurin, J H Hall, D Murphy, J & D G Worth, T Waddill, D McDiarmid, A A McKethan, Sam'l Crutchfield, A Johnson, Jr, J Breece, A G Thornton, Beaver Creek Co, Worth & Utley, Miss Isabella McLaurin.

WESTERN RAILROAD.

Notice to Contractors.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until the 20th inst. for furnishing the necessary Cross-Ties to lay seven miles of the Track of the W. R. R., extending from Lower Little River to Spout Spring.

Specifications can be seen upon application at the Engineer's Office in Fayetteville.

W. A. KUPER,
Ch. Eng. & Sup't.

Jan'y 10, 1859. 78t20J

Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Rail Road Company.

IT is ordered by the Board of Directors, that the eighth instalment of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Company, be called in, and be due and payable on the 7th day of February, 1859; that the ninth instalment of TEN per cent. be called in and be due and payable on the 2d day of May, 1859; and that the tenth and last instalment of FIVE per cent. be due and payable on the 2d day of August, 1859.

H. W. GUION, President.

Jan 6, 1859 78-6w

Town papers copy.

Notice To County Creditors.

ALL persons having claims against the County of Cumberland are requested to hand them to the Clerk of the County Court on or before the 1st day of February next, for the purpose of being passed upon by the Committee of Finance. By order of the

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE.

Jan'y 8 78-4t

DENTAL NOTICE.

HAVING engaged in another business, I find my time too much taken up to attend to the duties of my profession; and having a partner (Dr. R. Scott) who is in every way competent to please *all my* friends, I take great pleasure in recommending him to *all* with whom I have the slightest influence. His prices will suit any who are desirous of having their teeth operated on in a skilful manner.

And with my best wishes for my *successor*, and this community, I withdraw from the firm, having no fear but that Dr. Scott will give the most fastidious entire satisfaction. D. W. C. BENBOW.

Jan'y 10, 1859. 78tf

Sausage Cutters, AND Sausage Stuffers,

Just received and for sale by

D. & W. McLAURIN.

Jan'y 10, 1859. 78-2t

POSTPONEMENT.

THE sale of the House and Lot lately occupied by Mr. Robert Johnson, is postponed to Wednesday, 16th February, at 12 o'clock.

S. J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Jan'y 10 78-ts

For Sale.

100 CASKS LIME, in good order.

T. S. LUTTERLOH.

Jan'y 10, 1859. 78-3t

COCOA;
CHOCOLATE;
FRESH TEAS;
GARDEN SEEDS;
GRASS SEED;
CANARY SEED;

Just received by S. J. HINSDALE.

Jan'y 10 78tf

Second Supply of Harper's Magazine for January, 1859.

Jan'y 8. E. J. HALE & SON.

Webster's Elementary Spelling Books.

A further supply just received.

Jan'y 8 E. J. HALE & SON.

Valuable Land for Sale.

THE subscribers will offer for sale, on Saturday, the 22d inst., on the premises (if not previously disposed of) ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY ACRES OF LAND in Richmond County, located near Rocky Ford on Shoe Heel Swamp, adjoining the lands of D. McBride, Mrs. Southerland and others, and within half a mile of the W., C. & R. Railroad. There is about 40 acres cleared and under cultivation, with comfortable Dwelling and out-houses.

Persons wishing to purchase a desirable location to live, and a good small farm, will do well to call on either of the subscribers, who will take pleasure in showing the premises. For further information address either of the subscribers at Gilopolis, Robeson county, N. C.

ARCH'D McGIRT.
FLORA McKAY.

Jan'y 6, 1859 78*4t

Town papers 1t.

IMPORTANT TRUST SALE.

A Rare Opportunity for Profitable Investment.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust executed by Daniel Clark on the 10th day of July, A. D. 1858, and registered in the Office of the Register of Cumberland County, in Book D No 3, page 271, I shall sell to the highest bidder, at the Market House in Fayetteville, on TUESDAY the 1st day of FEBRUARY, A. D. 1859,

ONE OF THE MOST VALUABLE TRACTS OF LAND IN N. CAROLINA, situate, lying and being in the County of Cumberland, on the waters of Big Rockfish, six miles from the town of Fayetteville, and containing about Two Hundred Acres—seventy-five or one hundred acres is Swamp Land, which for depth and fertility of soil, and for easy cultivation, is fully equal to the rich loam lands of the Mississippi valley;—the whole Tract is highly improved, and, from the judicious course of husbandry the proprietors of this land have uniformly pursued, it is believed that there is no land in this State which will yield to the farmer a more abundant return for his labor. There are on the premises, good woods, ways and waters, a comfortable Dwelling and commodious out-houses.

At the same time and place I shall sell, either as part and parcel of said Land, or separately, (as I may then deem most advisable,) the celebrated

McNEILL SAW MILLS, and Seven and Two-fifths Acres of Land, adjacent and appurtenant thereto.

These Mills are built on Big Rockfish Creek, three miles, as the stream flows, from the Cape Fear River; they are in excellent running order, and the two saws cut FOUR THOUSAND FEET OF LUMBER per day; the supply of water is constant and never-failing, logs may be rafted from any point above directly to the mills' slide, and the Lumber may be put into the Wilmington market in thirty-six hours after leaving the saw-carriage.

Taking into consideration the great natural advantages and the very valuable improvements of the aforesaid property, this sale is recommended to the attention of all persons who wish to invest money in that which will produce large profits and give quick returns.

Terms at sale.

ROBT W. HARDIE,
Trustee of Daniel Clark.

Jan 6, 1859. 78ts

Ral. Standard copy till sale, and send bill to this office.

SETTLEMENTS.

S. J. HINSDALE respectfully informs his customers that their accounts are made out and ready for settlement, and he would be glad to have them closed as soon after the 1st January as possible.

Persons having accounts against him will please hand them in for settlement.

Dec'r 30, 1858. 75-

Valuable Property for Sale.

IN OBEDIENCE TO A DECREE OF THE COURT OF Pleas and Quarter Sessions of Cumberland County, had at December Term, 1858, I will expose to public sale, at the Market House in the Town of Fayetteville, on Thursday, the 27th of January, a NEGRO MAN, named Whittington, the property of Patrick Munroe, dec'd. And at the same time and place, I will also sell 167½ ACRES OF LAND, lying on the North side of the Yadkin Road, the property of Miss Mary and Annabella Munroe.

J. T. WARDEN, Commissioner.

Jan. 6. 77ts

$25 REWARD.

ON the 27th of December, 1858, OBED LEE entered my dwelling and stole $152, and a pocket book with a good many papers not recollected. He made his way on the 28th to Wilmington and thence towards Georgia, as he said he was going there.

Obed Lee is a native of Harnett county, N. C., six miles east of Averasborough; is about 19 or 20 years of age, about 6 feet high, pale complected, thin visage, dark blue eyes, very full eyed, nearly pop-eyed, very slow spoken, narrow front teeth, and bad countenance; supposed to be well dressed.

The above reward will be paid for his delivery to me, or for his confinement in any jail in the United States.

W. W. HILL.

Harnett county, N. C., Jan. 4, 1859. 78-1m

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the Jail of Moore County, N. C., on the 19th of December 1858, a negro man who says his name is CHARLES RANSOM, and he says he is free, but failed to show any evidence of his freedom. He is a Mattress-Maker by trade, writes a good hand, about 37 years old, weighs about 170 lbs., 5 feet 8 inches high, very dark complection, quick spoken, rather stooped shouldered. The owner of said negro (if there be any) will come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away, or otherwise he will be dealt with according to law.

W. K. NUNNERY, Jailer.

Carthage, Jan'y 8, 1859 78-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

A. G. Thornton vs. Alexander B. Walker.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Alexander B. Walker resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said Alex. B. Walker to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

John Winslow vs. John McLeran.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said John McLeran to appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

Thomas M. McLeran vs. John McLeran.

Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John McLeran resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said John McLeran to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.

Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the first Monday of December, A. D. 1858.

78*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to me by Note or Account, are earnestly requested to call and settle the same. Those who have long standing accounts, cannot expect further indulgence.

Those who have accounts against me are requested to present the same for payment.

J. A. PEMBERTON.

Jan'y 6, 1859. 77-1mis

JUST RECEIVED, a large supply of HERRICK'S PATENT CARPET SWEEPER. All those having left their orders at our office, will please to send for the Sweeper, and those desirous of having that great domestic blessing at their house, may get them now without delay.

Try it, Ladies, and you will say that this "new broom sweeps clean" and leaves no dusting to be done afterwards. G. & L. BRANDT.

Jan'y 3, 1859. 77-

Fresh Teas,

JUST received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

GARDEN SEED.

FRESH and genuine Garden Seed, growth of 1858, just received and for sale by

S. J. HINSDALE.

Dec'r 30, 1858. 75-

NOTICE.

THE business heretofore carried on by the undersigned under the firm and style of "Jones & Sperling," has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. G. W. Sperling is alone authorized to use the name in liquidation.

REUBEN JONES,
GEORGE WALTER SPERLING.

Fayetteville, Jan'y 3, 1859.

G. W. SPERLING having purchased the interest of G. Mr. Jones in the late Firm, will continue the business on his own account, and will be pleased to dispose of his extensive stock at a small advance on the cost for cash, or in exchange for country produce, and invites the attention of the public to his stock, which *at all times will consist of those articles required for use in the market.*

Hay Street, Jan. 3, 1859. 77-

Valuable Property at Auction.

ON Wednesday, January 12th, at 12 o'clock, at the Market House, I will offer for sale the late residence of Robert Johnson, (on Haymount.) The lot contains about two acres.

Terms—approved negotiable notes at 90 days.

SAM'L J. HINSDALE, Trustee.

Dec'r 13. 77-ts

D. W. BOWMAN.] [K. M. MURCHISON.

BOWMAN & MURCHISON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

NO. 104 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

LIBERAL cash advances made on Consignments of Cotton, Naval Stores and Southern Produce generally.

Sept'r 17, 1858. 47tif

Billiard Tables for Sale.

THE subscriber wishing to change his business, will sell his THREE BILLIARD TABLES AND FIXTURES on reasonable terms.

R. B. BURNETT.

Wilmington, N. C., Dec'r 31. 77-1w

Devereux's Kinnie's Blackstone,

reduced to Questions and Answers, upon the plan of Kinnie's Blackstone, one Volume; Drake on Attachment. For sale by E. J. HALE & SON.

Dec'r 16, 1858.

BUSINESS BEFORE THE LEGISLATURE.—*Report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund.*—At the last session of the Legislature, Judge Ruffin, Hon. David L. Swain, and Hon. Weldon N. Edwards were appointed Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to create which there were appropriated the dividends on railroad, turnpike, plank road and navigation stocks owned by the State. The first Report of the Board, dated 18th Dec., is an interesting document of 10 pages.

The receipts of the Board have been $60,390, viz: two dividends of the Raleigh & Gaston road, $29,250 each, and $1890 of interest on State bonds purchased with the receipts. The entire receipts (except a balance in hand of $285,) were invested in State bonds having 30 years to run, of which $63,000 were purchased at a cost of $60,105.

The following is of so great general interest as to demand insertion in the Observer:—

The undersigned take pleasure in drawing the attention of the General Assembly, in the first place, to the gratifying fact, that the stocks of this State stand as high as those of any other southern State, and it is believed, higher. They are nearly at par at home and in the great northern markets. That can arise only from confidence in her ability to pay and her good faith in providing for the punctual payment of the interest upon her debt, as it may increase, and of the principal at maturity. Such confidence is essential to the credit of the State in respect either of her past or future loans, and it can be preserved only by the means which inspired it at first.

It is material to remark, that the aggregate of the various debts is $6,879,505, and that $200,000 thereof will fall due in the next year, and $500,000 thereof in the year 1860; and that in the year 1883 and in each succeeding year to 1888 inclusive, the amounts falling due will be so large as to be much beyond the revenue which can be raised in those years by any system of taxation that would not be injudicious and oppressive. It would be highly improvident to rely exclusively or mainly on new loans to supply a deficiency in the ordinary revenue to meet those payments. For besides the injurious burden of accumulating indebtedness, and the uncertainty of the money market at future and remote periods, there is always danger that a negligent and dilatory debtor, whether an individual or a government, will not be able to effect other large loans, or, if at all, can do so only on disadvantageous terms. Therefore, it is plainly the part of wisdom, and indeed, of common foresight, to begin early to make provision for the payment of the principal, though due at a distant day, as well as for the interest intermediately. The creation of a sinking fund, as the means to effect such final payment, assures the undersigned that the Legislature concurs with them in taking this view. To meet the sums due in 1859 and 1860, before specified, and any temporary loans to the treasury, or, as it is sometimes called, the floating debt of the State, there seems a probable necessity for resorting to new loans on long time. Indeed, that necessity will be certain, unless unexpected sums should be realized from other sources, as from a bonus for bank charters, or some arrangement should be made with a new bank or banks for taking up the whole or a large part of these debts, as the sinking fund, so recently established, is wholly inadequate to that purpose. But by a reasonable income of that fund, and judicious exchanges from time to time with the holders of the bonds which fall due between 1861 and 1878 inclusive, by giving for those bonds such others, held by the commissioners of the sinking fund, as are payable at later periods, the bonds due in those years may be probably redeemed or got into the hands of the commissioners before or at their maturity. If it were practicable the Board would undoubtedly always take up their bonds which become due first; but it is not, because the holders cannot be compelled to accept payment before the bonds are payable, and because a loss of time in seeking such bonds for investment, would necessarily produce a loss of interest and thereby impair the sinking fund *pro tanto*. Therefore the Board deems it best to invest the fund, as received, in any of the bonds of the State, however distant the day of maturity, seeing that they can be probably exchanged, as first suggested, without difficulty; since a well secured six per cent. stock is more valuable as an investment in proportion to the longer number of years it has to run. The Board proposes to make such exchanges, for these reasons, and also because it is the most convenient mode, compatible with the accumulation of the sinking fund by way of interest on its investments for redeeming the stocks earliest due. For those debts will be substantially redeemed, when got into the sinking fund, to all intents, excepting only, that after maturity the interest ought still to be paid on them and converted into capital and re-invested in other bonds as a part of the sinking fund, so as to render it, by accumulation, finally adequate to the payment of the whole residue of the public debt. That the undersigned understand to have been the intention in the law creating this fund. There are, indeed, various modes of constituting such a fund and conducting its operations; but the act under consideration seems to imply plainly, that the duty of the commissioners is not to pay the debts as they shall fall due, so as to extinguish them absolutely, but rather to invest all sums that may come in from any of the sources, specified in the statute, in securities bearing interest and to re-invest interest received thereon in the like securities without delay, so as by compound accretions to accumulate the fund as the means of ultimately paying the whole principal of the public debt, and consequently, to preserve the sinking fund as an integer, for the purpose of paying the principal finally. Supposing that to be the meaning of the law, the Board will act accordingly in its execution, subject, of course, to such modifications as it is, undoubtedly, in the power of the Legislature, and it may please it to make. The undersigned, however, conceive the policy of the act, as thus construed, to be sound, and that no change in that respect is needed. Here it seems proper to state that as the act does not prescribe to the commissioners any special investments of the fund, but leaves that matter to their judgment, they deemed it best to make the investment in the bonds of the State exclusively, although other securities, considered good, were offered at lower prices; and this for several reasons—one is, that, as before mentioned, the purchase of her bonds is virtually the payment of them, in respect of the principal; a second is the material consideration, that it tends to establish the credit of the State, since it argues favorably for a debtor to invest funds in hand in the debtor's own obligations, not due, in preference to any others; and a third is, that periodical purchases of the bonds by the commissioners produces competition for them, and also withdraws considerable amounts from the market, so that by both means the value of the stock will be appreciated.

It remains to be considered, what amount will be annually necessary to constitute an adequate sinking fund, and from what sources it should be derived. On the former point the undersigned cannot speak with precision, as they cannot foresee what additions may be made to the State debt, either at present or hereafter. But the principle is clear on which the idea of this sinking fund ought to be, and is based; which is, that a capital is to be created and fall into the sinking fund from year to year, which, by investment in interest-bearing stocks, and by continued re-investments of the interest, will at specified periods amount to an accumulated capital equal to the debts of the State to fall due at those periods. The sums annually necessary for that purpose, may be readily ascertained by any person by computation. Such a sinking fund, created contemporaneously with the authority to negotiate a loan, affords the best guaranty of favorable terms in the negotiation; and, if raised, as stipulated, is the surest mode of having in readiness at the day of payment the amount required to make it. By thus diffusing through the whole term between the periods of contracting and paying loans, the burden of small annual contributions to the fund for the payment, that of the final liquidation is greatly lessened.

The undersigned, therefore, would recommend in the strongest terms they are at liberty to use, that for the repayment of any loans, which may for any purpose be authorized at the present session or any future sessions of the Legislature, a sinking fund may be created in the same statute adequate to the full discharge of the sum borrowed at the maturity of the debt, and that the faith of the State be pledged therein to raise a due proportion of it annually and to appropriate it specifically to that purpose. That course may also be commended for being, incidentally, a wholesome check on hasty and imprudent expenditures and improvident loans. If this suggestion should meet the favor of the General Assembly, the payment of debts hereafter contracted will be sufficiently provided for; and it will remain only to consider of a proper provision for the existing funded debts. As several years have elapsed since some of those debts were contracted, the amount necessary to be raised annually is proportionably larger than if the process had been commenced earlier. That provided in the act of the last session, creating the sinking fund, is liable to the two-fold objection of being inadequate, as computation will prove, especially as so small a portion of the stocks from which it is derived is productive; and, in the next place, of being contingent and uncertain. A sinking fund is reliable and effective to the end proposed in its creation, only when it is, to some considerable extent at least, positively fixed in its amount, and the raising of it is made sure. Capitalists are satisfied to make investments in public securities, and make them with eagerness and to the credit and profit of the Government, when the punctual payment of interest and principal is undoubtedly assured by the public faith, and also by an actual provision of pecuniary means of a determinate and sufficient amount. They require to see such evidence that the stocks will not depreciate on their hands, but may be either held or disposed of at their nominal value. After much consideration on the subject, the undersigned feel bound, as one of the suggestions required of them, to recommend that the sum of $100,000 be annually raised for the purposes of the sinking fund, in addition to the present contingent fund arising from the sources enumerated in the act of Assembly; and they recommend further, that the sum be levied in due proportions by a tax on lands and on white and black polls. They are of opinion, that a fund thus constituted will enable them by the purchases and exchanges of stocks, as before suggested, to take in all the existing debts coming to maturity after the year 1860 up to the year 1878, without further aid from the treasury, with a surplus then, which, by regular accumulation in the way already pointed out, will be sufficient to provide for the debts due in 1883 and subsequent years. That may depend in some degree on two circumstances: the one, the price the commissioners may have to give for the stocks when appreciated in market by the operations of the sinking fund, as already explained; and the other, that more than is now expected may be derived from the contingent resources provided in the act, that is to say, the dividends by roads and navigation companies, and the sale of the stock of the State in those corporations. It is probable that those stocks will not find purchasers at par, at least in any reasonable time, and also that dividends may be received on some of them, that may materially aid the sinking fund and render it adequate in due time to meet the public debts. There is much difficulty in estimating the probability of that contingency, and it is hazardous to rely on such an uncertain contingency. No evil will arise from placing no reliance on it for the present, or very little, and providing other resources in themselves adequate, or nearly adequate. For if the hope of profits from those stocks should prove delusive, the credit of the State would still be protected; and if it should be realized, the application of the whole fund thus increased, would only purchase or pay the bonds of the State a little sooner. Or if the Legislature at the time should prefer not to anticipate the retiring of some of the bonds, or should wish at any particular juncture to lessen taxation, it will be competent and easy to limit the amount of the sinking fund to a certain and sufficient sum, and order the surplus of the annual income of the fund, beyond that sum, to be repaid into the public treasury as a part of the revenue for the ordinary and current expenses of government. It is much safer that the sinking fund should rather exceed its actual necessities, according to an exact calculation of its possible accumulation, than fall short. For it may be that investments cannot be made immediately after the income accrues, and a loss of interest arise for the time between the receipt and the investment, and to that extent reduce the fund below what such a calculation would show it ought to be. It is never to be forgotten, in considering this subject, that the full payment of a public debt, at the day it becomes due, ought to be put beyond all question or cavil. Therefore the fund provided for that purpose ought to be both certain and ample.

It is, moreover, to constitute a fund of that character that the undersigned have ventured to suggest the subjects of taxation from which it should be levied. The Legislature may think that they are already sufficiently burdened with taxation, and therefore not be inclined to increase the taxes on them. On that point the undersigned do not presume to interpose. What they propose is, to devote the revenue raised from real estate and polls, (whatever it may be, within the sum appropriated to the sinking fund,) to this purpose of paying the public debt, and let other subjects of taxation be looked to for any deficiency of the current revenue. That derived from land and polls fluctuates so little, that it can be estimated to a moral certainty for a series of years, and thus would constitute that most valuable characteristic of a sinking fund, namely, its being permanent and not less than a fixed amount. It is hardly possible to estimate too highly the beneficial influence upon the credit and interests of the State which would result from such a sinking fund, or the disastrous consequences of providing none, or one, which from its inadequacy and uncertainty, is but little better than none. To the undersigned the faith and credit of North Carolina are very dear; but not more so, they are sure, than to the General Assembly. They do not, therefore, feel called on for any suggestions upon the common duty of upholding her credit and keeping her faith sound. They confine themselves to suggesting means which they deem most feasible and tending most probably to those ends, leaving it to the Legislature to adopt them, or in their wisdom to devise others which may apppear more practical and suitable to the condition of the country, and more effective in the discharge of the debt of the State."

WRIGHT & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law.
Fayetteville, N. C.

CLEMENT G. WRIGHT and BARTHOLOMEW FULLER have associated themselves together for the practice of their profession. Prompt attention given to all business committed to their charge. They will practice in the counties of Cumberland, Harnett, Sampson, Robeson and Bladen.
Aug. 23, 1858. 39-

TROY & FULLER,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
LUMBERTON, ROBESON Co., N. C.

ROBERT E. TROY and JOHN P. FULLER, have formed an association for the practice of their profession in Robeson County. The former will also attend the Courts of Bladen and Columbus: the latter will also attend those of Cumberland.
The Office in Lumberton will be kept open at all times.
Jan'y 1, 1858. 73-

JOSEPH BAKER, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS taken an office next door to Wm. B. Wright's Law Office on Green Street. He will attend and practice in the County and Superior Courts of Cumberland, Bladen, Robeson and Sampson.
March 23, 1853. 79tf

THO. C. FULLER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

OFFICE at Eccles's Bridge, recently occupied by James Banks, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C.
Jan'y 1, 1857.

N. A. McLEAN,
Attorney at Law,
LUMBERTON, N. C.,

WILL attend the County and Superior Courts of Robeson, Richmond and Bladen Counties, and the Superior Courts of Moore County.
Dec'r 9, 1858. 71-3m

SIDNEY A. SMITH,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
SMITHFIELD, N. C.,

WILL attend regularly the County and Superior Courts of Wake, Johnston, Cumberland, Harnett, and Wilson. All business entrusted to his care will receive prompt attention.
Jan'y 12, '58. 76-1y

LOVERD ELDRIDGE.
Attorney at Law,

WILL attend the Courts of Johnston and Sampson Counties.
Smithfield, April 15, 1856. 96tf

LITTLE & BATTLE,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
WADESBORO', N. C.,

ALEXANDER LITTLE and R. H. BATTLE, Jr., having associated themselves in the practice of the law, will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to them in the Counties of Anson, Union and Richmond.
Jan'y 1, 1859. 76-2mpd

Medical Notice.

DR. H. A. McSWAIN has taken an office on Anderson Street, in the rear of Messrs. Ray & Pearce's Store, where he can be found by those desiring his professional services.
August 24, 1858. 40tf

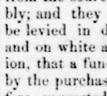
Dr. K. A. BLACK,

OFFICE Front Rooms, over Dr. S. J. Hinsdale's Chemist and Drug Store.
Feb'y 7, 1856. 76tf

J. WILLIAM PAGE, M. D.,
PITTSBOROUGH, N. C.

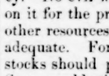
DR. PAGE may be found at his office when not professionally engaged.
May 6, 1857. 5tf

DRS. BENBOW & SCOTT



HAVING associated themselves together in the practice of
DENTISTRY,
tender their professional services to this community. One or both of them may be found at their Rooms near the Market during their regular office hours for the whole year.
Since the above association has been formed, it will become necessary for the old business of Dr. B. to be closed. All who owe him will please call and settle. Those having temporary sets (unpaid for) are requested to settle with cash or note.
Oct'r 29. 59-

DENTISTRY.



DR. J. DAVIS having decided on permanently locating in the Town of Fayetteville, respectfully offers his services to the citizens of this place and surrounding country. In all the various branches of his Profession, including the manufacture of Mineral Teeth, he is satisfied, after an extensive experience, to which is added a thorough Dental education, that he can give entire satisfaction as far as is in the power of Dentistry. All irregularities of the Teeth treated in a proper and careful manner, as well as diseases of the mouth. None but the proper metals are made use of in the various operations. Charges will be moderate, that the benefits of the Profession may be placed within the reach of all who may feel an interest in the preservation of the Teeth.
☞ Office over Houston's Jewelry Store, where he may be found at all times.
May 10, 1858. 9tf

MILITARY GOODS,
Swords, Sashes, Belts, Epaulettes, Laces,
AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF MILITARY GOODS,
ACCORDING TO THE
Latest U. S. Army and State Regulations.
SCHUYLER, HARTLEY & GRAHAM,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS,
19 MAIDEN LANE,
New York.
June 30. 24-1y

BOOTS & SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
JNO. M. WALKER, of NORTH CAROLINA,
WITH
P. P. SHAW & CO.,
31 AND 33 DEY STREET, NEW YORK,

WILL be happy to see his Southern friends at the above establishment, where, either personally or by order, they may be supplied from an extensive and well assorted Stock of Goods in that line, gotten up expressly for the Southern trade.
Nov. 29, 1858. 67-1y.

T. A. E. BOHNSTEDT,
Agent for Chickering's Pianos,
Of which he has always some on hand.
Wilmington, N. C., Oct'r 2, 1858. 51-1ypd

PETER MALLETT
WITH
D. COLDEN MURRAY,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT,
62 SOUTH STREET,
NEW YORK.
July 29, 1858. 32-

JAS. C. SMITH. MILES COSTIN.
JAS. C. SMITH & Co.,
Factors, Commission and Forwarding Merchants.
WILMINGTON, N. C.

PROMPT attention given to sale of TIMBER, LUMBER, NAVAL STORES and all kinds of Produce. Liberal advancements made on Consignments.
Refers to E. P. HALL, Pres't Branch Bank of State. H. R. SAVAGE, Cash'r Bank Cape Fear. JOHN DAWSON, Esq.
April 25 1858. 5-1Y

ASHEBORO' FEMALE ACADEMY.

MRS. COLTON will resume her School the 10th of January. A few girls may get board in her family.
Jan'y 1, 1859. 76-2w

LAUREL HILL SCHOOL.

THE next Session of this Institution will commence on MONDAY the 10th day of JANUARY 1859, under the care of Mr. JOHN B. BUCHANAN, as Principal, a graduate of the University of N. C.
French and Spanish will be taught, in addition to the branches of an English and Classical education.
The terms are, $6, $9 and $15 per session of five months. Good board can be had in the neighborhood at $8 per month, including washing, fuel and lights.
Lessons on the piano forte will be given to such young ladies as desire them, at the rate of $15 per session, including the use of instrument.
Each session will close with a public examination.
Dec'r 31, 1858. 76*4t

FLORAL COLLEGE.

THE next Session in this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of JANUARY, 1859. According to an arrangement entered into by the Trustees and the Principal, the whole internal management of the Institution is committed to the Principal. He appoints all his Assistants and the Steward, and is responsible for the faithful and energetic working of the School in all its departments.
The corps of Teachers is now full. The Principal takes great pleasure in saying that, in addition to the popular and experienced Teachers of the last session, he has secured the services of JOHN C. SUTHERLAND, Esq., in the Literary and Scientific Departments, and of Miss CAROLINE MURPHY in the Ornamental Department; both first-class teachers in their respective departments.
The number of Pupils connected with the College during the past year was ninety-five.
A large additional building for the use of the school has been recently finished.
The rates of Tuition and Board the same as heretofore.
If further particulars are desired, a Circular may be obtained by applying to the Principal.
DANIEL JOHNSON, Principal.
Floral College, Robeson Co., N. C., } 74*tJ12
Dec'r 21, 1858. }

MOUNT VERNON
FEMALE SEMINARY.

THE next Session of this School, situated at the Chatham Mineral Springs, will commence on the SECOND MONDAY IN JANUARY, 1859.
The young ladies are boarded with the Principal at $8 per month, including every expense except lights. Tuition, from $5 to $15 in English branches; Ancient and Modern Languages, $5 each; Music on Piano, with use of instrument, $20; Drawing and Painting, $10; Embroidery and Needle-work $5. Pupils charged from time of entering to the end of the Session. Our instruction is aimed to be thorough and our discipline parental. Young ladies designing to teach are credited till they can earn the money.
For further particulars address
THOS. S. YARBRO, Principal.
Goldston P. O., Chatham co., N. C., } 74*pd4
Dec'r 22, 1858. }

NOTICE

IS hereby given that application will be made to the present Legislature of North Carolina, to prohibit by law the sale of ardent spirits within three miles of the Mount Vernon Seminary, Chatham Co., N. C.
J. R. MARSH, Sec'y.
Dec. 22, 1858. 74-1tsw-3t*pd

ROCKINGHAM
Male and Female Academies.
DANIEL MCINTYRE and LADY, Principals.
Miss L. F. MCLEAN, Assistant in Musical Department.
THE scholastic year of these Schools opened October 18th. The second quarter will commence on the first Monday in January 1859.
For particulars address the Principal, or Dr. C. C. Covington, Sec'y of the Board of Trustees.
Nov. 29, 1858. 69-*8tpd

JOHNSON & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law,
BENNETTSVILLE, S. C.,
Will practice in the Courts of Chesterfield, Marlborough, Darlington and Marion.
DANIEL W. JOHNSON.] [NEILL D. JOHNSON.
Dec'r 27, 1858. 76*tf

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, November Term, 1858.

Daniel W. McLean, Adm'r of W. J. McDearmid, vs. Arch'd S. Brown.
Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Arch'd S. Brown is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, for the said defendant to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.
Witness, John M. Hartman, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.
74*6t] J. M. HARTMAN, Clk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

John R. Carter, Adm'r of Michael Smith, dec'd, vs. James Smith, Ellen Smith, Michael Smith.
Petition to sell real estate filed in vacation.

AFFIDAVIT having been made that the defendants, James Smith, Ellen Smith, and Michael Smith, reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, for the said non-resident defendants to appear at the next Term of the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions to be held for the County of Robeson, at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead answer or demur to the petition filed in this case, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.
Witness, John M. Hartman Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.
74*6t] JNO. H. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

Susan R. Fulmore vs. Alex'd H. Fulmore and others.
Petition for Dower.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Peter Harllee and wife Ann, Joseph Fulmore, Robert McTier and wife Caroline, all reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton, on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, John M. Hartman Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.
74*6t] JNO. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
ROBESON COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Nov'r Term 1858.

Effie McLean and others, vs. Hugh A. McLean and others.
Petition for sale of Slaves.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Hugh Archibald McLean, Neill McLean, Neill McPhaul and wife Margaret, and the children and next of kin of John McLean, and the children and next of kin of Mary Johnson, late Mary McLean, dec'd, wife of Alex'd Johnson, all reside beyond the limits of this State, It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said defendants to appear at the next Term of this Court, to be held at the Court House in Lumberton on the Fourth Monday in February next, then and there to plead, answer or demur to said petition, or judgment pro confesso will be rendered against them, and the same heard ex parte as to them.
Witness, John M. Hartman Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday in Nov'r 1858.
74*6t] JNO. M. HARTMAN, Clerk.

Valuable Property for Sale.
Negroes, Lands, Turpentine Distillery, Stock, Farming Implements, Etc., Etc.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th day of JANUARY, 1859, the subscriber will offer at public sale, at his residence in Bladen County, about three miles from Beatty's Bridge, the following valuable property, to wit:
TWENTY-EIGHT LIKELY NEGROES, consisting of men, women and children. The Negroes will be sold in one lot or in families, as may be desired.
Also, at the same time and place a valuable Tract of Farming and Turpentine Land, containing about thirty-five hundred acres, lying immediately on the waters of Black River, and having a convenient outlet to market by steamboat navigation. The improvements on the above land consist of a comfortable Dwelling-House, with good Negro Houses, Stables, and all other necessary outbuildings, with excellent water on the premises. The location is one of the most healthy in the State.
Also, a number one Turpentine Still, with a capacity of twenty-five barrels.
Also, the whole stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Corn, Fodder, Peas, Farming Implements, Furniture, etc.
Terms, which will be accommodating, made known at sale.
A. N. McDONALD.
Dec'r 17, 1858. 76*ts

NOTICE.

ON the 17th day of JANUARY, 1859, on the premises, I will offer at public sale 209 ACRES OF LAND in Robeson County, on the West side of the Lowry road; joins Conoly, Cobb, McDonald and others. A description is needless, as those wishing to purchase will examine for themselves. Terms at sale.
JOHN BUIE,
for N. A. Graham.
Dec'r 31, 1858. 76*2t

NOTICE.

I WISH to purchase from 50 to 100 HEAD OF DRY CATTLE, or take Cattle to winter for 5 dollars per head, and return the Cows with young calves; and in case they should die, no charge will be made. A deduction of 5 dollars will be made in all cases where I purchase poor Cows, as it will cost that to winter them. For further information as to the value of the Cattle, &c. refers to W. H Tomlinson. JNO. V. JONES.
Jan'y 1, 1859. 76*3t
Carolinian copy.

Cape Fear Plantation for Sale.

THE Plantation on the East side of Cape Fear River, about two miles above the Clarendon Bridge, containing 350 Acres, owned by Wm. L. Hall of Brunswick. Persons desirous of purchasing may apply to WM. H. HAIGH or BENJ. R. HUSKE, Attorneys at Fayetteville, or to JAMES M. SMITH, Esq.
Nov. 27, 1858. 67-9tpd*tf

525 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber having determined to move West, offers for sale the valuable TRACT OF LAND on which he now lives, containing five hundred and twenty-five acres, located on Ashpole Swamp, in the vicinity of Alfordsville, in a moral, intelligent and healthy community. The Land is well adapted to the growth of cotton, corn, &c. One hundred and seventy-five acres of it is cleared and in a high state of cultivation. There is on it a fine Dwelling, with all necessary out-houses; also, a good Cotton Gin and Screw Press. Churches and Schools convenient. Those wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves,—a bargain may be had. For sale until sold.
WILEY ALFORD.
Alfordsville, Robeson co, N. C. Dec. 10. 71*5t

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale Five Hundred Acres of LAND, lying in the county of Randolph, fifteen miles North-west of Asheborough, lying on Uwharie Creek, eight miles of Thomas's Depot, one mile of N. Rush's Mill. Said Land is productive to Corn, Wheat, Oats and Tobacco; there is about two hundred acres of cleared land, a good deal of it bottom and it very rich, there is a good deal of up land not cleared that is very good, it is well timbered; good House and Kitchen convenient, and all out-buildings that is necessary, good water. Any one that wishes to purchase such a Farm will call and see. NOAH BRILES.
Randolph Co., N. C., Dec. 6, 1858. 73*9tpd

Land at Laurinburgh
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale his Land at Laurinburgh, N. C. The Tract contains FOUR HUNDRED & THIRTY EIGHT ACRES, of which about 150 are cleared, and the remainder heavily timbered; lying immediately on the line of the Wilmington, C & R Railroad, ¼ of a mile from the depot, and within three minutes walk of the Laurinburgh High School.
There are on the premises a FINE DWELLING, (nearly new,) with a fine Oak Grove, Out-houses, and one of the finest Wells of Water in the State. The situation is healthy, the land fertile, and the location desirable. If sold soon, a credit of one and two years will be given. HUGH C. McLAURIN.
Dec'r 18. 73*4t

PETER COOPER'S
REFINED
Sheet and Shred Isinglass.
A PRIME ARTICLE.
Very extensively used for
BLANC MANGE, TABLE AND WINE JELLIES,
And for Jellifying Preserves.
The Shred, with directions for using, is put in small packages for Family Use, and is sold by all the principal Grocers and Druggists throughout the U. S.
PETER COOPER, 17 Burling Slip, New York.
Dec. 10. 71*3mpd

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.

CONSUMERS of Richardson's Linens, and those desirous of obtaining the genuine goods, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN, as a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish Houses, who, regardless of the injury thus inflicted alike on the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with goods of a worthless character
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
Agents, 36 Church St., New York.
Sept'r 24. 49*1ypd6mos

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, December Term, 1858.

David G McDuffie versus William McDuffie.
Attachment and Garnishment had. Conditional Judgment.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that William McDuffie resides beyond the limits of the State, or so conceals himself that the ordinary process of the law cannot be served on him, It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer for the said William McDuffie to appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in March, 1859, and then and there plead, answer or demur, or judgment final will be rendered against the Garnishee, and the property in his possession condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's claim.
Witness, Jesse T. Warden, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Fayetteville, the first Monday of December, A. D., 1858.
76*6t] J. T. WARDEN, Clerk.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
MOORE COUNTY.
Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, October Term, 1858.

John Waddill, Jr., vs. John A. Gilchrist.
Attachment Levied on Land. Judgment Conditional rendered for amount of Plaintiff's Debt.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that John A. Gilchrist is not an inhabitant of this State, or conceals himself so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served on him, It is therefore ordered, that publication be made for four weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, a newspaper published in the town of Fayetteville, N. C., for the said defendant to appear at our Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County aforesaid, at the Court House in Carthage, on the 4th Monday in January next, and plead, answer or demur, or judgment will be made final and absolute against him, and the land levied on condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's debt.
Witness, A. H. McNeill, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Carthage, 4th Monday in Oct'r A. D. 1858.
78*4w] A. H. McNEILL, Clk.

PIANO FORTES.

JAMES PIRSSON respectfully informs the public that he has arrived at Wilmington and will shortly visit Fayetteville and vicinity, for the sale of his superior Piano Fortes, and also for the purpose of Tuning and Repairing Piano Fortes.
For all those who may require his services, orders left at the Watch and Jewelry Store of Mr. Green, or at this Office, will be attended to.
Nov'r 24. 6-

O. HOUSTON

WOULD inform his friends and former customers that he may be found 2 doors below the Cape Fear Bank and 3 doors above his old stand south side Person Street, where he intends to keep on hand,
Harness, Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Collars,
and every thing belonging to his trade. He respectfully invites his friends from the country to call and examine his stock before purchasing.
He will attend to Repairing of Harness and Saddles punctually, and his charges shall be moderate. He would request all indebted to the firm of HOUSTON & OVERBY to settle with W. Overby or himself, as they are compelled to settle the firm's debts.
August 27, 1856. tf

Cider Vinegar, for sale by
W. H. CARVER.
Aug. 18. 38

THE LIVER
INVIGORATOR!
PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,
Compounded entirely from GUMS,

IS ONE OF THE BEST PURGATIVE AND LIVER MEDICINES now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic*, but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.
The **Liver** is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of the *Liver* for the proper performance of its functions; when the *Liver* is at fault, and the bowels are at fault, and the whole system suffers in consequence of one organ—the **Liver**.
For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.
To prove that this remedy is adapted to the complaint, in any of its forms, **Liver Invigorator**, a bottle, and Conviction is certain.
These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, causing food to digest well, giving tone and health to the whole system, and, what is the cause of the disease—**purifying the blood,** the occasional use of the **Liver Invigorator.**
One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach from rising and souring, and will prevent **Nightmare.**
Only one dose taken before getting to bed, will prevent **Nightmare.**
Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures **Costiveness.**
One dose taken after each meal will cure **Dyspepsia**
☞ One dose of two tea-spoonfuls will always relieve **Sick Headache.**
One bottle taken for **Jaundice** will always relieve the obstruction removes the cause of the disease, and makes a perfect cure.
Only one dose immediately relieves **Cholic,** while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for **Cholera Morbus,** and a preventive of **Cholera.**
☞ Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of mediciness after a long sickness.
☞ One bottle taken for **Jaundice** removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin. One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.
One dose often repeated cures **Chronic Diarrhœa** in its worst forms, while **Summer and Bowel** complaints yield almost to the first dose. Griping attacks caused by **Worms** is safe, or speedier remedy in the world, as it *never fails.*
☞ A few bottles cures **Dropsy,** by exciting the absorbents.
We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for **Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, and all Fevers of a Bilious Type.** It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.
All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.
☞ **Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.**

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR
IS A SCIENTIFIC MEDICAL DISCOVERY, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit,* and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of **Liver** Complaint, from the worst *Jaundice* or *Dyspepsia* to a common *Headache*, all of which are the result of a **Diseased Liver.**
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